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WEEK ENDING JAN. 29, 1960

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*The Authoritative Reference on Congress*

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# Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of Jan. 29, 1960

## Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	65	35	0
HOUSE	280	152	5

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		STATUS
Federal Education Aid (S 8) (HR 22)	Reported		Reported		
Student Disclaimer Affidavit (S 2929)					
Depressed Areas (S 722)	Reported		Reported	Passed	
Civil Rights (S 2391) (HR 8601)	Reported		Hearings	3/23/59	
Voting Rights (S 2684) (HR 9452, 10035)			Completed		
Supreme Court Powers (S 3) (HR 3)	Reported	Passed	Hearings		
Housing (HR 9371)	6/2/59	6/24/59	Completed		
Veterans' Benefits (S 1138) (HR 2258)	Hearings		Reported	Passed	
Social Security	Underway		7/14/59	7/21/59	
Health Insurance for Aged (S 2915) (HR 4700)	Completed				
Minimum Wage (S 1046)			Hearings		
Unemployment Compensation (S 791) (HR 7177)			Completed		
Farm Bill (S 2759)					
Sugar Act Extension (S 187)					
Mutual Security Program					
Bond Interest Rates (S 2813)					
Corporate, Excise Taxes					
Postal Rate Increase (S 1923)					
Gas Tax Increase					
National Emergency Strikes (S 2810)					
Clean Elections (S 2436)			Reported	Passed	
Youth Conservation Corps (S 812)			7/23/59	1/25/60	
Foreign Investments (HR 5)	Hearings		Reported	Passed	
Passports (HR 9069) (S 2287, 2315)	Completed		7/17/59	8/13/59	
International Court Powers (S Res 94)	No House Action	Passed	Hearings		
	Needed	9/8/59	Underway		

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## JOHNSON, NIXON TOP PRESIDENTIAL POLL

Democrats say the strongest ticket their party could nominate in 1960 would have Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) as candidate for President and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) as candidate for Vice President.

Congressional Republicans chose Vice President Richard M. Nixon for President and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) for Vice President as their strongest slate.

These were the findings of a Congressional Quarterly poll distributed Jan. 12 to all Members of Congress. Anonymous replies were received from 282 Senators and Representatives, comprising 53 percent of the membership.

The poll asked each Member to give "your judgment on your party's strongest possible ticket."

A similar poll conducted by CQ in July 1959 yielded the same tickets in each party. In the latest poll, however, Johnson, Kennedy and Nixon increased their leads in their respective categories whereas Rockefeller dropped 15 percentage points from July. (For details of July poll, see 1959 Weekly Report p. 1132)

In the period between the two polls Rockefeller Dec. 26 declared himself out of the GOP Presidential race and said he would not accept the Vice Presidential nomination; Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Dec. 30 and Kennedy Jan. 2 announced as candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination; both said they would not accept the Vice Presidential nomination; Nixon Jan. 8 announced he had allowed his name to be entered in three Presidential primaries. (Weekly Report p. 37, 58, 92)

In a similar poll taken in January 1959 Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) was the choice for President on the Democratic slate. In that poll, Kennedy, Nixon and Rockefeller were the choices for the other positions, although with less support in each case than in the July poll. (For details of the January poll, see 1959 Weekly Report p. 135)

## Democrats

**RESPONSE** -- Replies were received from 170 Democrats -- 62 from the South, 38 from the Midwest, 38 from the East, and 32 from the West -- constituting 49 percent of the Democrats in Congress. In percentage terms replies were heaviest from the West (60 percent), average from the Midwest (50 percent) and slightly below average in the East (47 percent) and the South (46 percent). In January 1959, 133 Democrats answered the poll; in July 1959, 189 Democrats responded.

**PRESIDENTIAL CHOICE** -- Leading the Presidential section of the poll were Johnson, Symington, Kennedy, Adlai E. Stevenson and Humphrey. The table below shows how they ranked.

	January 1960		July 1959	Jan. 1959
	Votes	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Johnson	63	37%	32%	14%
Symington	35	21	18	33
Kennedy	28	16	17	17
Stevenson	17	10	18	12
Humphrey	14	8	6	13
Others	10	6	7	8
No Choice	3	2	2	3

Others receiving votes for President were: Rep. Chester Bowles (D Conn.), 5; Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D), 2; Kansas Gov. George Docking (D), Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) and Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.), one each.

**REGIONAL SUPPORT** -- The table below shows the number of votes the five top men received in each region of the country.

	South	East	Midwest	West
Johnson	46	3	4	10
Symington	10	8	15	2
Kennedy	1	16	6	5
Stevenson	2	5	2	8
Humphrey	0	2	7	5

Johnson led the balloting in both the South and the West. In the July poll, the West chose Stevenson. Johnson's over-all lead rested on his dominance in the South; almost three-quarters of his votes were from Southern Members.

Symington led in the Midwest and was second in strength in both South and East.

Kennedy led in the East.

**VICE PRESIDENTIAL CHOICE** -- Kennedy, with 53 percent of the vote, far outstripped all others for the Vice Presidential slot. In the earlier polls, he had 41 percent in January 1959 and 49 percent in July 1959. His support came from all regions and he was unexpectedly strong in the South, where he received only one vote for the Presidency. Southerners gave him 42 votes for Vice President. A measure of Kennedy's wide Vice Presidential strength was that the supporters of Johnson, Symington, Stevenson and Humphrey for the Presidency all rated Kennedy at or near the top for second place on the ticket.

Prominent among those who trailed were California Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D), Symington, Johnson and Humphrey. The table below gives their rankings in the three CQ polls. For the January 1960 poll, there were 171 votes instead of 170 because one answer named two Vice Presidential choices.

	January 1960		July 1959	Jan. 1959
	Votes	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Kennedy	91	53%	49%	41%
Brown	12	7	12	5
Symington	9	5	6	12
Johnson	8	5	4	6
Humphrey	5	3	4	5
Others	27	16	14	22
No Choice	19	11	11	9

Others receiving votes for the Vice Presidency were: New Jersey Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D), Bowles and Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), 3 each; Stevenson and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine), 2 each; Govs. Leroy Collins (D Fla.), Orville L. Freeman (D Minn.), Docking, J. Howard Edmondson (D Okla.), Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.) and G. Mennen Williams (D Mich.), Sens. Clair Engle (D Calif.), Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio), Wayne Morse (D Ore.) and Ralph E. Yarborough (D Texas), Reps. Hale Boggs (D La.), Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) and Roosevelt and Robert Kennedy (brother of the Senator) one each.

## Republicans

**RESPONSE** -- Replies were received from 112 Republicans -- 5 from the South, 39 from the East, 45 from the Midwest, 22 from the West and one from an unspecified area -- constituting 60 percent of the Republican membership. In percentage terms the response was above average in the West (69 percent), average in the Midwest (61 percent) and below average in the East (56 percent) and South (45 percent). In January 1959, 76 Republicans answered the poll. In July 1959, 115 Republicans responded.

**PRESIDENTIAL CHOICE** -- Nixon received virtually all the votes for the first place. Rockefeller received five votes and Secretary of Treasury Robert B. Anderson one. The table below shows how they ranked previously and charts Nixon's rise to his present strength.

	January 1960		July 1959	Jan. 1959
	Votes	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Nixon	106	95%	84%	78%
Rockefeller	5	4	14	17
Anderson	1	1	--	--

**REGIONAL SUPPORT** -- Nixon received the Presidential place on all five ballots from Southern Members and all 22 ballots from Western Members. He received 34 Eastern votes, 44 Midwestern votes and one vote from an unspecified area. Rockefeller's five votes came on Eastern ballots. Anderson's single vote was from the Midwest.

**VICE PRESIDENTIAL CHOICE** -- Rockefeller retained first place in the Vice Presidential polling but with a smaller lead than in the July poll. The strongest challenger was House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.), who jumped to 12 percent of the vote after receiving only 4 percent in July 1959. Following Halleck were 22 men led by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and Sens. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) and Thurston B. Morton (R Ky.). The table below shows their ranking

in the three CQ polls. There are 114 votes in the January 1960 poll instead of 112 because two ballots gave two Vice Presidential choices.

	January 1960		July 1959	Jan. 1959
	Votes	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Rockefeller	43	38%	53%	21%
Halleck	14	12	4	8
Mitchell	7	6	3	5
Keating	6	5	--	3
Morton	5	4	1	--
Others	34	30	25	37
No Choice	5	4	14	26

Others mentioned for the Vice Presidential place: Rep. Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R Mich.), 4 votes; Ambassador to Spain John Cabot Lodge, 1; Ambassador to the United Nations Henry Cabot Lodge, 1; "Lodge," 4; President Eisenhower and Nixon, 3 each; Sens. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), and Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), Anderson and Secretary of Interior Fred A. Seaton, 2 each; Sens. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio), Hugh Scott (R Pa.), and Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Govs. Mark Hatfield (R Ore.) and William G. Stratton (R Ill.), former GOP National Chairman Leonard Hall, Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, and Attorney General William P. Rogers, one each.

The poll asked those who did not name Nixon the strongest Presidential nominee to select the strongest running mate for Nixon if he should gain the nomination. Those who had given Rockefeller first place voted: Rockefeller, 2; Gruenther, 1; Mitchell, 1; no choice, 1. The Republican who had designated Anderson for the Presidential position said Nixon's strongest running mate would be former Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio 1947-59).

## UNIONS AND POLITICS

A number of recent developments may affect the part labor unions will play in the 1960 campaigns.

- The 56 Representatives Teamster Union President James R. Hoffa singled out as Teamster political targets met Jan. 13 to consider the formation of a national committee to coordinate volunteer public action against the Teamsters. (See p. 139)

- The Supreme Court Oct. 12, 1959 agreed to review a decision by the Georgia Supreme Court that it was unconstitutional to require a worker to join a union which used part of his dues to support political policies and candidates which he opposed. Hearings will begin this spring.

- The United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO) Jan. 22 announced they would take no part in the selection of the Presidential or Vice Presidential nominees in either party. George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and chairman of the Democratic National Committee's Labor Advisory Committee, Jan. 25 said he would take no part in the pre-convention campaign. Harrison said he was undecided whether to remain in the national committee post. The Committee on Political Education (COPE) of the AFL-CIO Jan. 27 said it never took a stand on potential nominees before a convention.

James L. McDevitt, national director of COPE, and David J. McDonald, president of the United Steel workers, Jan. 26 were elected delegates at large from Pennsylvania to the Democratic National Convention.



## Special Report

# HOFFA POLITICAL TARGETS FORM RESISTANCE GROUP

A group of about 40 Republican Representatives met twice since Jan. 13 to discuss the formation of a national committee to aid the 56 House Members named by International Brotherhood of Teamsters President James R. Hoffa as special targets in the November elections. (1959 Weekly Report p. 1485)

An article in the Teamsters' monthly magazine Nov. 3, 1959 listed the 56 because they had voted for the Landrum-Griffin version of the 1959 labor bill and they were elected in 1958 by a 5 percent margin of the vote or less. (One exception to the latter condition was Rep. William H. Ayres (R Ohio), who won by 60.1 percent.)

Three of the 56 members were on the House Education and Labor Committee -- Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.), Ayres and Edgar W. Hiestand (R Calif.).

Only two on the list were Democrats, J. Floyd Breeding (Kan.) and Thomas F. Johnson (Md.).

The others, all Republicans: E. Ross Adair (Ind.), Bruce Alger (Texas), William H. Avery (Kan.), Frank J. Becker (N.Y.), Page Belcher (Okla.), Albert H. Bosch (N.Y.), William S. Broomfield (Mich.), Joel T. Broyhill (Va.), Charles E. Chamberlain (Mich.), J. Edgar Chenoweth (Colo.), Robert B. Chipfield (Ill.), Harold R. Collier (Ill.), Willard S. Curtin (Pa.), Laurence Curtis (Mass.), Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.), Edward J. Derwinski (Ill.), Samuel L. Devine (Ohio), Henry Aldous Dixon (Utah), Francis E. Dorn (N.Y.), Florence P. Dwyer (N.J.), Ivor D. Fenton (Pa.), Milton W. Glenn (N.J.), H.R. Gross (Iowa), Charles S. Gubser (Calif.), Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), Seymour Halpern (N.Y.), William E. Hess (Ohio), Charles B. Hoeven (Iowa), Walt Horan (Wash.), Ben F. Jensen (Iowa).

Charles Raper Jonas (N.C.), Hastings Keith (Mass.), Victor A. Knox (Mich.), Odin Langen (Minn.), Delbert L. Latta (Ohio), John V. Lindsay (N.Y.), Gordon L. McDonough (Calif.), Noah M. Mason (Ill.), Catherine May (Wash.), Walter Norblad (Ore.), Alexander Pirnie (N.Y.), John H. Ray (N.Y.), Edward H. Rees (Kan.), R. Walter Riehlman (N.Y.), Paul F. Schenck (Ohio), Wint Smith (Kan.), Keith Thomson (Wyo.), William K. Van Pelt (Wis.), George M. Wallhauser (N.J.), Phil Weaver (Neb.) and Jack Westland (Wash.).

Some of these Members have indicated they will not run for reelection (see p. 141).

## Defense Plans

Ayres invited the other members of the "anti-Hoffa" list to a meeting in the Education and Labor Committee room Jan. 13 to discuss election plans. He told the 30 to 40 who attended that he had received many letters from people, many of them not in his district, asking how they could help defend him and the others against Teamster attack during the election campaign. He said some even had sent money in small amounts which he had put aside for future decision as to its use.

Ayres said he had received many suggestions for action and asked what the group thought about the formation of a voluntary committee to back the group on a

national basis. The suggestion was well received but it was emphasized by several of the Members present that whatever such a national committee did would have to receive the approval of the Members involved.

Rep. May later told Congressional Quarterly the group did not want the committee to have an "anti-labor" stamp. It wanted the names connected with the committee to be "as clean as a whistle," so that it would not, for example, be associated with "big business."

Curtis of the 2nd District of Missouri also said that the direction of the committee should be against Hoffa, not labor in general. He said it was a "great break to have Hoffa come out and openly say he's going to get us." Hoffa lieutenants Sidney Zagri, legislative representative for the Teamsters, and Harold Gibbons, the union's executive vice president, reside in Curtis' district. On the other hand, Curtis said, he had some labor support in his district.

Curtis said a national committee could provide more of the kind of money and manpower needed to match the power of the Teamsters, which would be difficult if these efforts were confined to a single Congressional District.

## Second Meeting

A second meeting was called for Jan. 21. More than 40 Members attended. The selection of a national chairman was discussed and several names suggested. A "liaison committee" was named to work out the details and maintain contact between the 56 Members and the national committee, when it was formed. Members of the liaison committee: Ayres, Adair, Avery, Becker, Curtis (Mo.), Kearns and Mrs. May.

A title for the national committee was discussed but none selected. Among those suggested: "Committee to Reelect Hoffa-Threatened Congressmen"; "Committee to Reelect the 56 against Hoffa"; "Committee to Reelect the Enemies of Hoffa." The last mentioned was rejected as being too negative.

Of the two Democrats on the Hoffa list, Johnson attended the meetings and Breeding did not.

## Committee Functions

The exact activity of the national committee is not yet determined. Some fund-raising would be involved and national publicity, on television and in magazines, would be sought. There are tentative plans to make a short television movie for distribution to the Congressional Districts involved. It would explain the issues of the labor-reform controversy and the position taken by the 56 Members.

The 56 Members were among the 229 who voted in favor of substituting the stronger Landrum-Griffin version of labor-reform legislation for the milder committee bill and the 352 who voted to send the final version to the President. (1959 Almanac p. 156)

## DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENTS

● **BOWLES** -- Rep. Chester Bowles (D Conn.), mentioned as a possible dark horse for the Democratic Presidential nomination, Jan. 21 said he was not a candidate but was supporting Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.). The offices of both men Jan. 27 refused comment on a story that Bowles would become Kennedy's foreign policy adviser during the campaign.

● **BROWN** -- California Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D) Jan. 23 said he had made no commitments to any Democratic candidate for the support of the California delegation to the party's national convention. "They'll all have a fair chance to get the California delegation when and if I release them," he said. Brown Jan. 19 announced he would run as favorite son in California's June 7 Democratic primary to choose convention delegates. (Weekly Report p. 115)

● **HUMPHREY** -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Jan. 22 said he was considering entering the Ohio and West Virginia Presidential primaries.

● **JOHNSON** -- Americans for Democratic Action Jan. 25 said that "without any implications for or against any of the other candidates," it did not believe Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) had a "fair claim" to the Democratic Presidential nomination. It said Johnson "by his record in the field of civil rights and labor legislation, by his faithful representation of monopoly interests in oil and gas and in other fields, has become a symbol of compromise and political opportunism...." Johnson in political speeches, as at the Democratic fund-raising dinner Jan. 23, said "responsibility" was the key to election victory, and condemned regional considerations as a basis for choosing a candidate. On Jan. 23 he spoke of working for "all the people regardless of race, religion or region."

● **KENNEDY** -- Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) Jan. 21 announced he would enter the non-binding Nebraska Presidential primary. Kennedy said the contest would be a "difficult" one for him because of Nebraska's "economic, ethnic and geographical features." He challenged Humphrey and Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) to enter also.

Humphrey Jan. 21 welcomed Kennedy's entry into the Wisconsin primary and suggested a series of public debates between the two men. Kennedy Jan. 21 said the Wisconsin primary would have "a decisive effect and the winner will have an extremely strong position at the convention and deservedly so." (Weekly Report p. 115)

Campaigning in New Hampshire, Kennedy Jan. 25 spoke of the importance of primaries as a political tool and in the education of candidates and predicted that the man who became the Democratic Presidential nominee would have run in at least one primary.

Kennedy Jan. 21 said Johnson appeared to be his principal adversary at the national convention. He said he had heard Johnson controlled over 400 convention votes.

● **SMATHERS** -- Florida's Democratic executive committee Jan. 23 endorsed Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) as a favorite-son candidate in the May 24 Florida primary. The committee ignored a Jan. 20 suggestion by Florida Gov. Leroy Collins (D) that the party abandon the favorite-son custom and invite genuine Presidential candidates to enter the primary.

● **OHIO** -- Sen. Stephen Young (D Ohio) Jan. 20 told Ohio Gov. Michael V. DiSalle (D) he did not wish to be a delegate to the national convention if he would have to stick with Kennedy until released. He was willing to

support Kennedy, he said, but he would not "take dictation" on how to vote.

Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) Jan. 21 said he would not run a slate of candidates for delegates rival to those supporting DiSalle and Kennedy. Lausche said this did not mean he approved of a "deal" in which DiSalle pledged himself to Kennedy "wherein the Democrats of the state are practically stripped of their right to make a choice." (Weekly Report p. 58)

## PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee Jan. 25 nominated Robert M. Meyers to run for the 18th District seat of the late Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.) in a special election to be held April 26. Simpson died Jan. 7. (Weekly Report p. 54)

Meyers, 37, ran against Simpson in 1954; Simpson won with 55.9 percent of the vote. Meyers is a newspaperman and borough councilman of Lewistown, his home.

The Republican candidate will be state senator Douglas H. Elliott, 38, of Chambersburg. Elliott is the vice president of Wilson College.

## BARDEN RETIREMENT

Rep. Graham A. Barden (D N.C., 3rd District) Jan. 22 announced he would not run for reelection in 1960. Barden's retirement led to speculation on a possible fight for his seat as chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee. Next in line was Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.), who was passed over for a subcommittee chairmanship in 1957 and 1959, despite seniority claims. (See p. 169)

## POLL RESULTS

The Gallup Poll of Republican voters Jan. 21 showed Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge moving into second place behind Vice President Richard M. Nixon for the GOP Presidential nomination. Lodge took only 6 percent of the votes of Republicans sampled; Nixon had 84 percent. Secretary of State Christian A. Herter and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell each had 2 percent; Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) and Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) each had 1 percent. Four percent of those responding preferred none of the men listed. In a December poll Nixon had received 66 percent of the vote with New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller taking 19 percent. (1959 Weekly Report p. 1564)

A Gallup Poll released Jan. 23 showed Nixon leading Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) 53 percent to 47 percent as the choice of voters across the country for the Presidency. It was the same ratio produced by a November 1959 poll. (1959 Weekly Report p. 1510)

## 1960 CAMPAIGN ISSUES

According to statements made last week, President Eisenhower will be a major campaign issue for the Republicans and Vice President Richard M. Nixon will be a major campaign issue for the Democrats.

Republican National Chairman Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.) Jan. 21 was reported saying President

Eisenhower would play a major part at the Republican National Convention. Although it was not certain when Mr. Eisenhower would speak, Morton said, "His speech may well furnish the keynote for the convention."

President Eisenhower Jan. 20 told a group of Young Republicans, "I will see a lot of you, I hope, here and there in the months to come until we have another victory celebration in early November." An active campaign role by the President, who is closely associated with the "peace and prosperity" issues and whose margins of victory in 1952 and 1956 were greater than those of local GOP candidates, might significantly help the chances of the GOP in 1960, according to many Republicans.

The Democratic campaign, judged by the speeches given at a Jan. 23 fund-raising dinner in Washington, will center on Nixon, the apparent Republican nominee, and his apparent lack of competition for the nomination.

In a parade of potential candidates consisting of Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Stuart Symington (D Mo.) and Govs. Edmund G. Brown (D Calif.), Robert B. Meyner (D N.J.) and G. Mennen Williams (D Mich.) not one neglected either to mention the long-standing Democratic charge that Nixon campaigns unfairly, changing his positions for political expediency, or to chide the Republicans for eliminating all candidates but one in behind-the-scene maneuvers.

## NIXON

Vice President Richard M. Nixon Jan. 21 defended his part in the steel strike settlement and indicated he would work to ease future serious disputes. (Weekly Report p. 91)

Nixon said intervention in the negotiations by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and himself brought an earlier settlement than would otherwise have been accomplished. This, he said, prevented a Government-imposed settlement which would have resulted in better terms for the union than obtained in the actual settlement. Nixon said the settlement also prevented the submission of the dispute to Congress, an outcome which, in an election year, with such a "complicated and potentially explosive issue," would have been "irresponsible."

Nixon said there would have been "a real possibility of the enactment of permanent legislation (providing) for some form of Government-imposed compulsory arbitration in all major labor disputes." He said, "...Government arbitration means Government wage fixing...and... Government wage fixing inevitably means Government price fixing. Once we get into this vicious circle not only collective bargaining but the productive private-enterprise system, as we know it, is doomed."

Nixon said he planned to investigate legislative possibilities "which would provide better protection for the public interest in the settlement of labor-management disputes and at the same time not impair the basic strength of our private-enterprise economy."

Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) Jan. 12 said Nixon would meet regularly with the GOP Senate Policy Committee to discuss legislation before Congress.

Nixon's name was entered Jan. 25 in the non-binding preference poll of the Illinois Presidential primary.

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) also was entered in the Illinois primary but he withdrew his name Jan. 26.

## NEW GOP BUILDINGS

Rep. James C. Auchincloss (R N.J.) Jan. 13 announced that the Republican party planned to build a new center on Capitol Hill to house the Republican National Committee and other political and social branches of the party organization.

## "DINNER WITH IKE"

President Eisenhower Jan. 27 told a nationwide Republican "Dinner with Ike" audience, linked by closed-circuit television, that the United States was "over-all, the strongest power on earth, both militarily and economically." (Weekly Report p. 116)

In a broad outline of Republican philosophy the President said, "Already too much power and responsibility -- and tax money -- have drifted to Washington." He said, "...America's economic strength is not in Washington, D.C., nor in public spending. It is in the creativeness and industry and spirit of our people." (For text, see p. 157)

In individual speeches before the broadcast both Vice President Richard M. Nixon, in Chicago, and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R), in Washington, D.C., praised the Eisenhower record but said it must be built upon for the future. Nixon, dealing primarily with U.S.-Russian competition, said the U.S. must encourage the creative energies of the free peoples within the free enterprise system. Rockefeller, speaking primarily as "a Republican who is seriously concerned about the future vigor and purpose of my party," said the party needed more "crusaders" to broaden the base the President had given it.

## Congressional Retirements

Members of Congress who have announced they will not seek reelection:

### SENATE

(1 Democrat, 1 Republican)

Party	State	Senator	Plans
R	Iowa	Martin	Retirement
D	Rhode Island	Green	Retirement

### HOUSE

(2 Democrats, 11 Republicans)

Party	District	Member	1958 Vote %	Plans
R	Calif. 16	Jackson	57.8	Retirement
R	Calif. 22	Holt	55.4	Undisclosed
R	Ill. 16	Allen	61.4	Retirement
R	Ill. 20	Simpson	55.5	Retirement
R	N.J. 8	Canfield	58.1	Retirement
D	N.C. 3	Barden	79.1	Retirement
D	N.C. 6	Durham	Unopposed	Retirement
R	Ohio 2	Hess	54.7	Retirement
R	Ohio 13	Baumhart	58.9	Retirement
R	Ohio 15	Henderson	57.3	Retirement
R	Utah 1	Dixon	53.9	Retirement
R	Wis. 3	Withrow	51.2	Retirement
R	Wyo. AL	Thomson	53.6	Undisclosed

## REPUBLICAN PARTY AS SEEN BY GOP HOUSE LEADERS

In a series of floor speeches Jan. 18-25, seven Republican leaders in the House of Representatives outlined the "challenge of the 1960s" and why they thought the GOP was the best-prepared party to meet it. Because of special election-year interest in this subject, Congressional Quarterly reports below on highlights of the seven speeches.

### 1. Byrnes: Parties Compared

Rep. John W. Byrnes (R Wis.), chairman of the House Republican Policy Committee, began the series Jan. 18 with the question: "Are our political parties, Republican and Democrat, constituted, organized, and prepared to meet the challenges of the 1960s?"

One possible course of action in the new decade would be to meet "Russian statism by greater statism at home, spending extravagantly today and letting our children pay the awful debts tomorrow," he said. The other course, he said, would be to force the challenges of the decade "with courage (and) free creativity, meeting Russian centralization and regimentation with greater incentives and leadership at home, and putting our financial house in order."

Byrnes listed four necessary qualifications of a responsible political party: purpose and unity, firm principle, democracy within its ranks, and a sense of responsibility toward the future.

The Republican party, he said, was not plagued by the deep North-South schism which divided the Democratic party. Within the Republican party there was no constant battle over fundamental beliefs. "Its leader can speak for the whole party, not for just fragments of it."

The GOP also had democracy in its ranks, he said, and "is remarkably free from the political machines which plague the other major party." In Congress Republican leaders "neither seek nor are given the dictatorial powers over party strategy and policy which characterize the majority party."

Finally, Byrnes said, no other Republican principle was "as deep and instinctive as our belief that no generation can live solely for itself," but rather has "the high moral duty to labor and sacrifice...for generations to come."

Any political party, he said, could be tempted "to buy votes by squandering the public money" but a high price must be paid in future decades.

"The greatest temptation of expediency is to solve a dilemma by placing overriding authority in the hands of the Federal Government," Byrnes said. Here there was great danger because "it is much easier for a monopoly or large pressure group, or for a small group of unscrupulous politicians, to control one national legislature as against control of 50 state legislatures."

### 2. Wilson: Sino-Soviet Peril

At the heart of Soviet strategy, Rep. Bob Wilson (R Calif.) said Jan. 19, "is an ideological belief that history ordains the inevitable victory of Communism over free enterprise."

"Because of this conviction of inevitability," Wilson said, "the Soviet Union has relied upon a series of limited

means to accomplish her unlimited ends." She constantly stopped short of major war in achieving her ends, or switched to economic or other means of warfare when military ventures became too dangerous.

Soviet "nerve warfare attempts to produce division within our country. From past experience Russia has learned that international pressures inevitably lead some faint-hearted Americans to advocate appeasement." As recent examples Wilson mentioned the Lebanon, Berlin and Quemoy-Matsu crises, praising the Eisenhower Administration for its firm stand. "But, if the United States has a change of national leadership which would change our foreign policy, Russia would be tempted again to try Korean-type wars or nuclear blackmail," he said.

At each of the limited Soviet challenges to the West, "certain groups in America panic into the Soviet trap." Most of the panic, he indicated, came from the Democratic Advisory Council. "The Council members have often advocated retreats before such threats, even when the Sino-Soviet powers did not really expect us to retreat," he said.

The economic aspect of the Soviet strategy of limited and varied pressures was especially perilous, Wilson indicated, "because part of the Soviet plan is to induce us to forfeit the inherent advantages we have as a free society. At the very time that Russia is adding more incentives and decentralizing certain fields of science and production, groups like the Democratic Advisory Council advocate greater centralization, regimentation, and statism in the United States."

"The entire foreign policy of the previous administration...fell into the Communist-designed trap of seeing the Communist peril with splintered vision, and never as a whole. NATO was important, but Asia was not. Red Russia was a menace, but Red China was not."

"Today, as yesterday, the big difference between the approach of the Republicans and the approach of the Democratic Advisory Council is this: The Republicans see the Communist strategy globally; the Advisory Council spokesmen see it piecemeal. Thus, they respond with dangerous inconsistency."

Wilson said Secretary of State Dean Acheson's vagueness virtually invited the Communists to begin the Korean War; he also criticized the U.S. policy of not attacking Manchuria during that war.

He said only President Eisenhower's warning to the Communists that the U.S. would not tolerate a privileged sanctuary in Manchuria produced the armistice of July 1953.

### 3. Ford: Peace Program

"Can we preserve a peace based on justice" and go on to "enlarge freedom throughout the world?" Rep. Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R Mich.) asked in the next address. He offered the following seven-point program to achieve those ends:

- First, a foreign policy designed to clarify vital commitments in advance so that no opponent would risk war through miscalculation.

- Second, an effective, flexible, military deterrent system. "It must employ a secure retaliatory capacity to respond vigorously at places and with means of our own



choosing." Ford maintained that the policy of "massive retaliation" had gone beyond the negative policy of containment and had preserved the peace. "The strategy of the present Administration...involves a system of deterrence where our entire arsenal -- from conventional to the most unconventional weapons -- is combined with just the right selectivity to apply force exactly calculated to check the specific case of aggression."

● Third, "a strong, free and rapidly growing American economy." Ford said that the firm Eisenhower military policies forced the Communists to shift their major hopes to an economic offensive; the United States must therefore take all necessary steps to preserve the sound position of the dollar.

● Fourth, "collective security and solidarity throughout the free world."

● Fifth, a "vastly sharpened" science and technology. Pointing to impressive Soviet gains, particularly in rocketry, Ford said that in the 1960s the U.S. "must launch into this field of technology with renewed determination" and surpass Russian efforts. "Erratic programming and crash measures are not the answer. Clear lines of leadership, however, are essential."

● Sixth, "increased use of the psychological, moral and spiritual resources of a free society" in order to fight the Marxist doctrine of scientific materialism. The "truth of American freedom" was the best weapon in this struggle. "Our ideas and faith can never be victorious over Communistic ideas through a greater application of materialism, statism and socialism," Ford said.

● Seventh, a "people-to-people" approach to world tensions such as proved successful in Vice President Richard M. Nixon's 1959 trip to the Soviet Union and the President's trip abroad later in the year. Exchanges with the Soviet bloc "will bring to the Russian people and to the satellites the American story of the benefits from a free economy," while President Eisenhower's trips abroad were the best way to utilize his tremendous prestige in behalf of peace.

#### 4. Griffin: Labor

Rep. Robert P. Griffin (R Mich.) Jan. 21 outlined GOP philosophy on business and labor and said that "Republicans historically have provided the vehicle for reform" in both categories.

Griffin made these points:

● The United States would yield to the challenge of Soviet economic competition "if we, as a Nation, should be so foolish as to forfeit the advantages of our free economic system by continually indulging in prolonged nationwide strikes, inflationary wage settlements, or by refusing to utilize efficiently the technological advances which increase the rate of productivity."

● In facing the Soviet challenge "victory or defeat hinges to a large extent upon the degree of responsibility exercised by those who represent labor and management at...the bargaining table." In considering future legislation, the basic principle should be that "it is sounder and wiser to limit the power of those who violate the public interest than it is to heap on mountains of Government controls." Government fixing of prices and wages might curb monopolistic practices in labor and businesses, but would result in "a gigantic monopoly of government."

● "The responsible approach of Government to the difficult problems we face in this field must be essen-

tially non-partisan," in the sense that "neither labor nor management should receive favored treatment for the sake of political gain or selfish economic advantage."

● "We see a great similarity in the rise of industrial and union power in the United States. For labor and management alike, Republicans have supported remedial reform legislation. Enactment of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, the Clayton Act, the Taft-Hartley Act, and the labor reform bill of last session all indicate that, when the overall public good is endangered, the people will rise up to assert their will, and that Republicans historically have provided the vehicle for reform in both industry and labor."

● "Looking to the future, union and industry leaders, as partners, must cope realistically with the problems which arise through technological advances. There is no statesmanship in union policies which fight progress through featherbedding and outdated work rules." At the same time, "management must approach these problems with skill and patience." Union leaders additionally should crusade for better tools, greater plant production and increased productivity in order to "meet foreign competition" and avoid having members "priced out of their jobs."

● Settlement of the 1959 steel strike avoided ill-considered election-year legislation. The part played by Vice President Nixon and Secretary of Labor Mitchell, who were "subjected in some quarters to charges of 'political improvement'...actually helped to extricate the steel dispute from politics, in a highly political year."

#### 5. Rhodes: Economic Freedom

In the fifth speech of the series, Rep. John J. Rhodes (R Ariz.) Jan. 21 said Republicans believed that freedom can be destroyed by fiscal irresponsibility of Government in two ways: "first, by the vast Federal expenditures which inevitably create new bureaucracy, more federalization, and greater centralization in Washington; and secondly from an unbalanced budget which undermines the value of the dollar, sucking the average American into a whirlpool of inflation and rising taxes."

Rhodes said the country embarked on the road "to economic tyranny" through Roosevelt Administration policies in the 1930s. Temporary spending programs, many necessary to stimulate the depression economy, became permanent. "What began as a plan to soak rich Peter to pay poor Paul resulted in soaking Paul to pay Paul. Eventually, the masses of the people who were to have benefited under this plan found themselves in the grip of rising taxation and discouraging inflation."

"In applying the inflationary and deficit financing cure to the malady of unemployment, the Roosevelt Administration made the illness worse," Rhodes said, stating that the unemployment problem was not solved until war orders began in 1939. The other New Deal unemployment cures, "cheap money" and low interest rates, also failed, Rhodes said. The Democratic administrations also "encouraged labor leaders to follow monopolistic practices by injecting inflationary wage hikes into the expiring body of economic soundness" and "applied similar economics to farm prices."

The result was that real disposable income for many Americans was lower in 1960 than before World War II, Rhodes said.

Attributing inflation to large federal expenditures and debt, Rhodes said that since the turn of the century "over



90 percent of our debt increases occurred during Democratic administrations."

High government spending during peacetime "was done under the guise of kindness to the common man, a kindness, unhappily, which turned into a tyranny over the common man," Rhodes said.

"As we enter a decade of tremendous promise," he continued, the "dead past reaches out and clutches at our economic vitals until we realize it is not dead at all. Especially the Democratic Advisory Council has made an idol out of those past policies of spending, inflation and subsidization. Apparently it intends to apply them to the decade ahead, if an Advisory Council-sponsored President enters the White House."

Democratic-controlled Congresses have sought to continue outmoded New-Fair Deal policies, Rhodes said. "The other party does win its Congressional elections through the use of political disunity, by dividing the people into special interest groups and promising each group whatever it asks. Democratic candidates from different areas ran on conflicting platforms. When in Congress, they 'can reconcile their differences by each taking what they want from the Treasury. This is Government by special interests. The cumulative result...is enlarged centralization and rising prices.'"

## 6. Curtis: Sound Money

Continuing the discussion of economic issues, Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) Jan. 25 said the Republican approach to economic challenges "rests upon the conviction that inflation is not only unnecessary, it is evil, unjust, and undermining the previous rights of our countrymen."

"Furthermore, we believe that the competition with Russia, whatever it maybe, certainly demands that we not forfeit our freedoms in meeting it. In fact, it demands that we endeavour to expand the freedoms we have and by example encourage the rest of the world to seek a form of society that has freedom as one of its basic values."

The greatest enemies of free enterprise were "inflationary monopolies of business or unions, inflexible government straitjackets, archaic and unjustified subsidies, and unsound monetary policies," Curtis said. The Democratic party's "approach toward the peril of inflation demonstrates its disunity.... The party seems willing to reflect the views of any special interest or minority group that desires to spend federal funds providing it will organize for political action."

Curtis criticized Democratic policy which advocated heavy Government spending and simultaneously "cries out against 'tight money' and the cost to the citizen of financing of the federal debt on the other hand." "There is one basic answer to tight money and high interest rates, and that is to cut down on the demand for money," he said. "The federal debt constitutes the greatest demand on the money market today.... It is the size of the federal debt that is the greatest cause of 'tight money' and high interest rates. And those who are opposed to tight money and high interest rates, and the Republican party is, can show it by cutting down on federal expenditures wherever possible. The Democratic party -- as a party -- has demonstrated complete disunity on this important issue."

Curtis listed the following "potentials" for "enlarged economic freedom and prosperity for our children:"

- Wise budget management. "During strong business activity, the normal spending programs and tax rates should produce a sizable surplus. During a recession, the same spending programs and tax rates would automatically generate deficits which would stimulate recovery."

- Sound monetary management. "A fundamental plank in sound monetary management is the maintenance of the integrity and non-partisan position of the Federal Reserve System." Democratic leaders "would subvert the position of that system and make it their political handmaiden."

- Sound debt management. "An increasing dilemma in this decade will be the maturity on federal debt issues which will grow shorter and shorter, simply as a result of the passage of time," Curtis said. "This in itself will have inflationary implications.... A principal goal of Republican economic policy will continue to be that of converting greater portions of our debt into long instead of short-term inflationary issues."

- Enlargement of the incentive system in America. "Wise reform of the corporate tax structure can both create more jobs and increase federal revenues by promoting new investments. Wise reform of personal income taxes can stimulate untold individual creativity throughout the Nation."

- Restoration of the mobility of capital and labor.

## 7. Halleck: Conclusions

In the final speech of the series, entitled "The Party Qualified to Meet the Challenges," GOP House Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) summarized the conclusions of the preceding six addresses. He maintained that the Republican party possessed and the Democratic party lacked the four qualifications for a responsible political party outlined in Byrnes' lead-off address: party unity, consistent principle, internal democracy and long-range vision. Some quotes from Halleck's speech:

"Each speech of this series...has strained to find a real Democrat philosophy based on consistent principle. If we could only have found that, we could have compared our principles with their principles. But what we found was much expediency, many generalities, but no consistency of principle."

"The Democrats are not looking forward. They are looking backward. By their policies and their conduct, they have dubbed themselves reactionaries.... They respond with the hackneyed solutions of the 1930s and 1940s. They cannot initiate a philosophy for the 1960s and the 1970s."

Republican policy "is formulated by our policy committee which furnishes geographical representation from the entire country. The opposition party in the House has no policy committee. It has ignored a major recommendation in the 1946 reorganization of Congress. Disunity inevitably denies the (Democrats) the opportunity to become a truly democratic party."

As an example, "today the Midwest is being subjected to the bitter fruits of unsound farm policies that began decades ago. But where are the home districts of the ranking eight members of the (Democratic) opposition on the House Agriculture Committee? North Carolina, Texas, Alabama, Arkansas, South Carolina, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Virginia. In other words, the cotton and tobacco interests are represented, but not the farmers of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas and Iowa."

## STANDS OF DEMOCRATIC CONTENDERS COMPARED

The three-and-one-half month period between the end of the first session of the 86th Congress and the beginning of the second heard the opening salvos of the 1960 Presidential campaign. This Fact Sheet reviews the "campaign travels" of the leading candidates -- announced and unannounced -- for the Democratic Presidential nomination, and outlines their views, in their own words, on the issues in the news between Sept. 15, 1959 and Jan. 6, 1960.

### Candidates' Travels

Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.), who had not formally announced for the nomination as of Jan. 15, traveled more than any of the other potential nominees during the inter-session period. Symington visited 22 states and made a year-end tour Dec. 11-31 of numerous countries in Africa, the Middle East and Europe.

Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) made extensive trips before their formal announcements of candidacy. After Congress adjourned, Humphrey visited 22 states, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico before announcing his candidacy Dec. 30; Kennedy, after traveling to 19 states and taking a vacation in Jamaica, declared himself a candidate Jan. 2. (Weekly Report p. 37, 58)

Least-traveled of the leading Democratic Presidential possibilities, during the inter-session, were Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and Adlai E. Stevenson. Both declared they were not candidates. Nonetheless, each made statements on campaign issues. Johnson's Washington office said he had "spoken" in five states outside of his native Texas, where he had made "hundreds" of speeches presumably in connection with his campaign for reelection as Senator in 1960. Stevenson's travels took him to at least four states.

Candidates' statements are given below, arranged by issue. Dates given are for 1959 except where otherwise noted.

### Agriculture

Farm programs were a center of attention throughout the fall of 1959 because of a Dec. 15 special election in Iowa, rumors of the resignation of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson and an announcement Nov. 10 by President Eisenhower and Benson of key elements in the Administration's 1960 farm program. (For Iowa election, Benson rumors, see 1959 Weekly Report p. 1562; for farm program, 1959 Weekly Report p. 1487)

**HUMPHREY:** Was reported saying he believed a farm revolt was in the making, in reaction to high interest rates and low farm income. Nov. 23.

Outlined a "charter of hope for agriculture" providing for: (1) the determination of a fair price for farm commodities and a fair income standard for farmers; (2) production to be determined by what is needed to satisfy the needs of the American people, the needs of the commercial export market, the need for reserves and the

needs of foreign policy; (3) an agricultural resources conservation program; (4) "employment goals which should envisage a farm population, and especially farm families, which have adequate opportunity to be fully and usefully employed." Dec. 5.

**JOHNSON:** "It seems to me that American imagination and American ingenuity should be equal to the task of getting this 'wasted' food into the hands of those who need it." Johnson praised the people of the Midwest for their abundant production and said, "Kansas and Iowa are being penalized for too much efficiency." Dec. 14.

It was time for the Nation which was "the arsenal of democracy" to become the "foodbin of freedom." Dec. 9.

**KENNEDY:** The farm problem "is bigger and deeper than even one man or even one administration." He advocated a national farm program founded on six principles: (1) treating abundance "as a blessing and not as a curse;" (2) preservation of the family farm; (3) arranging farm programs to be run by farmers; (4) encouraging the cooperative movement; (5) cutting farmers' costs; (6) assuring farmers a fair share of the national income. Oct. 24.

**SYMINGTON:** The Administration program was "bad for the farmers, bad for the consumers and bad for the taxpayers." He said he would present Congress with a farm program providing that: (1) farmers get a bigger voice in determining farm programs; (2) price supports be set in relation to production costs and modern technology; (3) long-term conservation programs be maintained "whereby land unneeded or unsuited to efficient production is either returned to its original cover or reforested." (4) a food program be established to insure a high quality of food for use at home and to promote world peace; (5) a new agency be established in the Agriculture Department to aid chronic low-income farm families. (6) the use of modern production and supply control measures be used to balance farm production with the market. Nov. 12.

### Birth Control

Possible Government support of birth control as a part of the United States' foreign aid program became a political issue when the Catholic Bishops of the United States Nov. 25 said the Church would not support "any public assistance either at home or abroad to promote artificial birth prevention." (1959 Weekly Report p. 1538)

**HUMPHREY:** "The issue of artificial birth control is not before the Congress. Nor is it one on which our Government should set policy for other nations and peoples. Nor should any policy be adopted to deny information and assistance if any nation determines that it is essential to its national welfare.... American foreign aid should not be denied on the basis of any country's policy relating to birth control. Our objective should be to cooperate with friendly nations to improve their social, economic and political well-being." Nov. 29.

**KENNEDY:** "It would be a mistake for the United States Government to attempt to advocate the limitation of the population of underdeveloped countries...it would be the greatest psychological mistake for us to appear to advocate the limitation of the black or brown or yellow peoples.... I believe (birth control as a national policy) is a matter to be determined by the country itself. I would not think it was wise for the United States to refuse to grant assistance to a country which is pursuing a policy it feels to be in its own best interest.... I would base my determination as to whether I should approve (laws and policies supporting birth control) on my personal judgment as President as to what would be in the interest of the United States." Nov. 27.

**STEVENSON:** "The United States should not impose birth control programs on foreign countries. But the U.S. should not hesitate to consider requests for aid to birth control programs in foreign countries where population growth is inimicable to economic well-being." Nov. 29.

**SYMINGTON:** "I approve the Government's furnishing of planned parenthood information where it believes the action would be to the interest of our country." Nov. 29.

## Defense, Disarmament

Disarmament became a subject of renewed interest with Soviet Premier Khrushchev's Sept. 18 United Nations speech introducing broad disarmament proposals. The Administration's defense program had long been under attack by Democrats. (1959 Weekly Report p. 1321)

**HUMPHREY:** "Disarmament and arms control matters must be considered as a part of a total national security policy. Should an arms control agreement take effect there would be important repercussions in our domestic economy of a magnitude that requires we make careful estimates of the amount of economic dislocation that might occur and do some planning to take up any slack in the economy." Sept. 20.

"Today there are a number of directions in which we should probe Soviet intentions. I believe that some of the most promising are open to us in the UN...there is a real possibility of progress toward genuine disarmament, and by genuine I most emphatically mean with the vital provisions for adequate inspection and control.... We are allowing the Russians to pose as the main advocates of disarmament. We should now move to reestablish our position before the world.... I am convinced that we shall find as our most eager and attentive audience the people of the Soviet Union itself.... The time has passed when the Russian people can be ruled, as Stalin ruled them, by naked, brutal force.... So it may be that Mr. Khrushchev himself is beginning to realize that true disarmament is in his own best interests...the problems (of disarmament) are so complex that there is a constant danger of getting bogged down in technical details. Here the UN could be of immense help. I should like to see the UN equipped with a "fact-finding" division to conduct an expert and detailed and continuing study of the problems of disarmament." Nov. 2.

**JOHNSON:** "I think there is no question that the Russians are ahead of us in (the space) field.... We ought to spend the money necessary and we ought to have the central authority necessary and we ought to have one man in charge of our military and our civilian space agencies

and we ought to get on with the job.... I am fearful that the Budget (Bureau) director is exercising too much influence in the preparation of our country and in the military affairs of our country." Oct. 11.

**KENNEDY:** "The first major step we must take is to centralize direction of our missile and space programs.... We must also increase the portion of our national resources allocated to these vital and urgent programs.

"Some division (of the missile and satellite programs) is both inevitable and wise. The development of missiles is guided primarily by strategic considerations. It must be integrated into over-all military planning... The satellite and space program has many important non-military and scientific goals.... Here, civilian agencies must have primary responsibility. However, division -- and the present division is far from ideal -- does not need to mean waste and duplication of effort...." Oct. 21.

**STEVENSON:** "Mr. Khrushchev's (1959 UN) total disarmament proposal must be taken seriously. The only way to eliminate the scourge of war is to eliminate the means of war. And Mr. Khrushchev has proposed just what we have all preached -- a disarmed world. Whether he means what he says is the question now. We have reason to be skeptical, but we have better reason to study his proposal with an open mind and high hope for progress at last towards arms control with security.... I have often said that a danger greater to us than war is Soviet economic and political penetration around the world. So I do not dismiss Mr. Khrushchev's speech as propaganda only." Sept. 18.

**SYMINGTON:** "First of all, the people must be told the truth about where we stand in missile and space development. It is time to end the steady stream of misleading statements made by some of the highest officials in our Government. Second, the space program should be planned by space experts who understand the challenge, instead of by budget experts who do not. Third, one organization should be created to run the program.... One man of top competence should be placed in charge." Nov. 6.

## Economic Policy

Democrats have been highly critical of the Administration's economic policy. In addition, major controversy resulted from an Oct. 19 Administration announcement that Development Loan Fund aid would be restricted primarily to programs which would spend the loan monies in the United States, and that the U.S. expected other countries to begin to take over the burden of helping the underdeveloped countries. (1959 Almanac p. 190)

**HUMPHREY:** "The tight money policy as advocated by this Administration... (has) directly contributed to rising unemployment by holding back the growth rate of the economy." Nov. 19.

"The Administration's tight money policy only makes it tight for you and me...a benefit for the big banks, insurance companies and other lending institutions." Dec. 18.

"Great nations demean themselves by such pettifogging actions (as tying the DLF funds). How much better -- and how much more in accord with our own best traditions -- it would have been to invite the Soviet Union to join us in launching a program of substantial economic aid through the United Nations -- now and not hereafter.



Together we could challenge the other industrialized nations to share the responsibility with us in proportion to their means." Nov. 2.

**JOHNSON:** The record of the 86th Congress "has been a prudent and frugal one. We have increased expenditures for health and for education and for the welfare of our people, but we have cut out the fat and the waste in a good many of the civilian programs. We have provided the President with practically every dime he asked for to defend the Nation. But each budget that President Eisenhower has submitted to the Democratic Congress has been materially reduced." Oct. 11.

"Tight money policies have pushed the cost of money up to a point where small business men and farmers and consumers are finding it very difficult to conduct their affairs. Furthermore, tight money policies have added at least a billion dollars to the cost of interest alone on the national debt this year." Nov. 15.

"It is not soundness -- it is madness -- when we hack away at the pillars of the future in the name of a short-sighted fiscal policy.... Tight money can only mean a tight grip of stagnation about the windpipe of our future." Dec. 14.

**KENNEDY:** "It is true that the United States cannot afford to have a balance-of-payments deficit of several billion dollars indefinitely. It is also true that the U.S.... requires especially large gold reserves.... But is there any reason to panic today? Is there any reason to deflate our domestic economy or abandon our program of loans to nations such as India in order to reverse these trends?"

"...the so-called deficit in balance of payments is not because our manufacturers are pricing themselves out of the market -- and it is not because our exports have dropped drastically. It is instead because of the heavy outflow of investment capital and foreign aid. Reversing our economic and trade policies and restricting our economic growth and our imports would not meet this problem at all. And it would only be more costly to the American taxpayer to require that all our loans for economic development abroad be used to purchase goods in this country as some have advocated.

"Instead of viewing these developments with alarm we should view them with hope. For the increase in gold and foreign exchange reserves in other nations now makes it possible for them to join us in strengthening the free world economically." November 1959.

**STEVENS:** "I think the 'Buy America' policy is a great mistake and a lot of foolishness." Dec. 6.

**SYMINGTON:** "The Republican anti-inflation program would seem to be the holding down of wages with one hand while increasing interest rates with the other. The latter does not fight inflation -- it feeds inflation.... The campaign to convince people that wage increases are the sole cause of inflation has made it possible for the steel companies to refrain from sharing their unprecedented profits with most of those people who helped produce them." Oct. 14.

"Waste and duplication in our defense and space programs exceed \$100 million a week. The Federal Government can balance its budget if it cuts down waste and invests in those public works which produce prosperity and tax revenues.... (Congress) showed its interest in economy this year by cutting the Administration's budget request by \$1,300 million. The Congress cannot control

the day-to-day administration of our Government. That is where the bulk savings could be made." Oct. 24.

## Foreign Policy

The Sept. 15-27 visit to the United States by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and a subsequent Dec. 4-22 trip by President Eisenhower to many nations in Europe, Africa and Asia dominated foreign policy discussions in the fall of 1959. Related issues were the degree of "hardness" in the U.S. attitude toward Russia and the advisability of the "personal diplomacy" policy embodied in the extensive trips. An Oct. 8 speech on East-West trade by New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) stirred comment about the Soviet economic challenge. (For Khrushchev trip, see 1959 Weekly Report p. 1351; for Mr. Eisenhower's trip, see 1959 Weekly Report p. 1587; for Rockefeller speech, see 1959 Weekly Report p. 1412)

**HUMPHREY:** The Administration has been "too easy" with the Russians. A Democrat as President would mean a "stiffer" competition for the USSR, Dec. 19.

"Khrushchev's visit gives an opportunity to take stock of both our strengths and weaknesses." Sept. 1.

"The Soviet challenge is across the board more than military. It is also political, cultural and, above all, economic. Behind a military shield of strength we must move forward on each of the non-military fronts.... Only an expanding, fully productive United States domestic economy can support a sufficient American foreign exchange economic policy. Our trade with other countries is not just a matter of profit-making but of fundamental national power and policy." Dec. 18.

"The United Nations and its related agencies such as the World Court are the best bargains in American foreign policy.... We should be taking the lead in strengthening and broadening the powers of the World Court in solving disputes between nations." Humphrey called for Presidential support of his resolution (S Res 94) to end the right of the U.S. to declare a dispute "essentially domestic" and therefore not subject to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. (Weekly Report p. 95)

"To our everlasting shame, the U.S. has managed to appear callous and indifferent to the drama being enacted in our own hemisphere...we have demonstrated a peculiar nonchalance toward despotisms of the home-grown variety." Dec. 2.

"Without China in an arms-control agreement affecting Asia, the entire power balance of the world could be dangerously upset." Dec. 6.

**JOHNSON:** Concerning the Khrushchev visit: "...at this point the wisdom of the invitation is academic.... The issue remaining is whether we conduct ourselves in such a way as to serve the best interests of America. On this we must -- and shall -- stand behind our President." Aug. 27. "I think it is always better to talk than fight, and I think we will have to wait and see what develops as a result of his visits. I have received no particular encouragement from it. On the other hand, I want to do everything I can to explore every possible avenue for securing peace in the world. I think the apparent net result is that we provided a great propaganda forum for Mr. Khrushchev and so far as I can see, he made no real concessions to us...." Oct. 11.

"I think we must have a kind of central authority to coordinate this Nation's trade and aid and this central

authority direct our activities in this field of total competition with the Soviets...the whole Administration program on trade must be completely reviewed and must have a central authority and should be coordinated with our entire foreign aid program." Oct. 11.

**KENNEDY:** "If there were no other benefit at all from (Khrushchev's) visit...besides this new and renewed interest of the American people in the image of our adversary -- that result alone has certainly been worthwhile." Oct. 1. "Premier Khrushchev achieved his real objectives -- bilateral talks and a future summit conference -- without giving up a thing, without making any real concessions on Berlin or any real commitments on disarmament, except to agree to talk." Oct. 14.

"While I applaud the President for his speeches in India, I believe they will not mean very much unless he comes back and recommends a real plan to help India, Africa and Latin America to overcome their problems. Goodwill journeys are important but mean little unless America is willing to bear the burden of helping these countries for the next 15 or 20 years." Dec. 11.

"If we make the Development Loan Fund the dominant instrument of our long-range foreign policy...then we can make it clear to others that the U.S. will not be moved to assist other nations simply as a result of the short-term trend or some minor American loss in the cold war." Sept. 18.

"(There are) real areas of potential agreement with the Russians.... If we could succeed in reaching practical enforceable agreements in these areas, there would still be fierce competition. But it would be competition in trade and aid, in production and propaganda, in seeking friends and building fences. Our security would still be at stake in this competition.... But the world's very survival would be less endangered -- the cold war would be less likely to become hot -- and the competition would be one we should accept with pleasure.

"I don't hold out any magic hopes for a sudden thaw or a certain time table.... But we must always be pressing for a gradual thaw, and make that alternative seem more feasible, more desirable to Mr. Khrushchev than the alternative of armed conflict." Oct. 1.

Called recognition of Red China today a mistake but, "I don't think that we should adopt a policy which freezes us for the future." There would be no doubt we would do it "if the Red Chinese indicated and gave guarantees that they were willing to live in some sort of comity with us." Jan. 2.

"If we continue to take our Western Hemisphere friends for granted, if we continue to assume that all anti-American agitation is Communist inspired...then the time is not far off when what we patronizingly refer to as our own back yard may well pose a threat to our security far greater than any posed by any distant corner of the globe. A new American attitude on dictators is necessary. The U.S. should not "influence voters in their choice of governments, but should make it clear that we are not indifferent to human rights." Oct. 31.

**STEVENSON:** "I have long advocated more or less formal talks with the Russians, so I'm in favor of these conversations between Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Eisenhower -- and especially Mr. Khrushchev's visit to America." Aug. 27.

"I am not sanguine of the substitution of (personal diplomacy) for the old methods of diplomacy and of negotiation. I don't think because Khrushchev travels around

the world that it necessarily behooves our President to do same.... This again is an example of following the leader instead of initiating programs of our own." Dec. 6.

"When (Khrushchev) advocates peaceful competition between our systems to raise the well-being of people everywhere he is on sound ground and lays down a challenge we must accept.... But I wish the Russian record on some commercial practices -- including paying royalties to foreigners -- was a lot better, because I agree that trade and commerce are allies of peace and better relations." Sept. 4.

The U.S. should stop leading the "anti-admission" lobby against Communist China in the UN. Other countries should be left to vote "without interference from this country, regardless of how we vote upon that issue." If Red China were in the UN, "they would have to answer almost daily for some of the things they have done of late that have provoked the indignation of the whole world." Sept. 21.

"While we must maintain our strength, we must at the same time recognize that the great contest of the future is the allegiance of the vast mass of uncommitted countries and areas only now emerging from hunger and want and ignorance of the past. They are looking to us. Most of them are oriented to our way. Our objective is much broader than anti-Communism. Had there been no Communism, we still would have most of these problems to face." Oct. 18.

**SYMINGTON:** It is important to continue talks with the Russians. "I don't see what you can lose by talking as long as you don't lower your guard." Aug. 29.

The Government should "open its books to the American people" on matters of foreign policy. "Much of the strength and purpose of America lies latent. Our adversaries advance around the world and into space while we are forced to improvise policies after they have created events. Why is this? I believe much of it can be traced to the abdication by our leadership of its responsibility to furnish adequate information to the people -- one of the basic requirements of democratic government." Oct. 17.

"The United States should take positive action to help establish a world legal system for maintaining peace.... It is only through the advancement of law that we can reach any true position of peace through international agreement. A world-wide conference of eminent statesmen, lawyers and judges (could) explore more effective ways to use existing agencies, such as the International Court of Justice, for the purpose of deciding international disputes." Sept. 19.

The "place that worries me is the Russian economic field." The United States should seek "a better understanding" with Red China, even to the point of opening economic relations. Nov. 9.

## Labor

Labor comments centered about the 1959 labor bill and the steel strike. All the Senators, except Humphrey who was absent, voted against the McClellan (D Ark.) "bill of rights" amendment and for the original Senate bill. All voted for the conference report. The steel strike began July 15. The President invoked the Taft-Hartley injunction clause Oct. 19. (For labor bill, 1959 Almanac p. 156; for steel strike, Weekly Report p. 42)

**HUMPHREY:** "...the punitive Landrum-Griffin Bill... not only weakened certain of the anti-racketeering



sections of the Senate bill, but it went beyond the bounds of legitimate reform legislation and imposed needless restrictions on normal, legitimate trade union activities.... I would like to point out (some parts of the act) which I think are unfair and unwise...the bonding provisions are far too stringent and may very well prove a tremendous financial burden for the unions...the 'noman's land' provision needs to be reconsidered.... Federal law should apply (in cases where the National Labor Relations Board declines to exercise jurisdiction).... Certainly, in many industries, hot cargo agreements serve a most legitimate and justifiable purpose...the act prohibits recognition and organizational picketing 'where the employer has lawfully recognized in accordance with this act any other labor organization' .... Many students of labor law maintain that this restriction on picketing will only encourage employers to set up phoney unions. I think this argument has a great deal of merit." Jan. 4, 1960.

"I am firmly convinced (that the steel strike settlement) could have been reached long ago if the President had but made use of the powers inherent in his high office. Many weeks ago I suggested that the President appoint a fact finding board....there is still a need for Congress to study new legislative proposals to deal effectively with national emergency disputes. The Taft-Hartley provisions are far too rigid and one-sided.... Under our political and economic system it is the role of government to encourage voluntary settlements arrived at through the traditional give and take of the bargaining table." Jan. 4, 1960.

**JOHNSON:** (In a letter to inquiring constituents at the time the labor bill was in conference committee) -- "Throughout my public life, I have favored strong, effective regulatory legislation to protect Americans from improper labor practices...(the Kennedy-Ervin bill) was the fairest and most effective bill we could pass.... In some respects the Senate (Kennedy-Ervin) bill is stronger (than the House Landrum-Griffin bill). In other respects, and some of these are very desirable to me, the House bill is stronger." Aug. 22.

**KENNEDY:** "In certain kinds of cases where there is a real national emergency...the 80-day injunction provision of the Taft-Hartley law may be helpful...in all other cases use of this injunction represents an unfair, one-sided and generally useless tool of intervention.... It is time for a fairer, more workable and more effective provision...the employers and the unions in specified critical industries (should establish) a basic agreement...setting up methods for negotiating new contracts without creating a national emergency...in the event both sides fail to set a satisfactory non-government procedure, than the best procedure is to give the President...the freest choice of all possible measures to be selected and combined according to the need of the particular situation. These measures should include mediation, fact-finding, seizure, arbitration, injunctions with or without retroactive clauses and the right not to interfere at all." Oct. 9. (For Kennedy role in 1959 labor bill, see 1959 Almanac p. 156)

Kennedy Nov. 12 said he would have postponed use of the injunction longer than President Eisenhower did. The President invoked the Taft-Hartley clause Oct. 19.

**STEVENSON:** "The steel strike dramatizes the fact that we are at the end of an era. Everybody is agreed that this cannot happen again; that the public interest is the

paramount interest and that irresponsible private power is an intolerable danger to our beleaguered society.... Where private groups -- like big business and big labor -- are performing public functions they must be held to public responsibility.... The President should have authority to convene a special public board -- a Board of Public Responsibility -- well in advance of the strike date in any key industry.... The board would meet with the parties to the dispute. It would express the public interest to the parties, keep the President advised and perform whatever mediation functions appeared advisable.... With such a law, it is likely that no case would ever get to the final stage requiring the ultimate Presidential action. But if it did...I would see no reasonable objection to (authorizing the President) to require in one form or another that production be continued while the dispute was resolved by process of reason rather than by subjecting the economy to grievous injury." Dec. 8.

**SYMINGTON:** Called for "regular periodic meetings on the part of representatives of labor and management, under White House sponsorship, to help improve the climate surrounding collective bargaining and avoid crippling strikes. We may reach the point where compulsory settlement is the only solution. But it can never be the best solution. Compulsory arbitration discourages collective bargaining." Oct. 28.

## Nuclear Test Ban

Wide political discussion of the wisdom of continuing the United States' ban on the testing of nuclear weapons beyond the Dec. 31 deadline was provoked by New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's (R) Oct. 25 statement that testing should be resumed. President Eisenhower Dec. 29 announced that the ban would continue on a day-to-day basis. A moratorium on nuclear tests first became a political issue when Adlai E. Stevenson proposed the step in the 1956 Presidential campaign. (Weekly Report p. 37)

**HUMPHREY:** "We must not let the Geneva negotiations fail.... Let the United States extend its general moratorium on all nuclear tests...for a maximum of one year. This would give the nuclear powers ample chance to reach agreement. I would not extend this moratorium more than one year; if the Soviets stall longer than that, it is a sign they are trying to get a test ban with no controls whatsoever." Oct. 30.

"The President's statement cannot properly be called a decision. Rather, it involves a threat to make the decision to resume nuclear testing.... The new position appears to contradict the recent official position of the U.S. delegation to the UN where a resolution was adopted with active U.S. support asking the nuclear powers not to resume tests at this time." Dec. 29.

**KENNEDY:** Said he was in "emphatic disagreement" with Rockefeller on the issue. The U.S. should postpone resumption of nuclear tests indefinitely -- as long as the Soviet Union did not resume tests and as long as negotiations for a permanent ban continued amicably. If negotiations collapsed U.S. tests should be restricted to underground and outer-space explosions. Nov. 2.

**SYMINGTON:** Cessation of nuclear tests was "very probably the most important common component part of any disarmament picture.... We should never forget that general disarmament is what we are working for -- complete disarmament all over the world." Nov. 8.



## Pressures On Congress

### "A GREAT PROFESSION MUST ACT RESPONSIBLY"

U.S. Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin Jan. 15 criticized the American Bar Assn. and related state groups for their methods of formulating organizational positions on public issues. He referred in particular to "attacks upon the Supreme Court" and the practice of taking positions on "controversial political matters as distinguished from the regular legal issues."

Rankin, in a speech before the Wichita, Kan., Bar Assn. titled "A Great Profession Must Act Responsibly," said attacks on the Court were an "easy avenue to publicity" but "have done substantial damage to the bar's reputation."

The Solicitor General said bar groups had failed to "devise sound methods of control" over their machinery for presenting important public proposals, particularly those affecting legislation. He recommended, as reform measures, that the associations: allow ample time for "careful study and review" of such proposals; poll their entire membership on proposals which "might injure fundamental institutions such as Congress, the Executive or the courts"; and take steps to guard against proposals that would "further special interests."

#### BACKGROUND

Background to Rankin's remarks was the Feb. 24, 1959 action of the ABA's House of Delegates, the group's legislative body, which adopted a resolution saying members of the Association viewed certain Supreme Court decisions relating to internal security as "unsound and incorrect," and asking Congress to rectify their effects. (1958 Almanac p. 287-297; 1959 Almanac p. 205; 1959 Weekly Report p. 341, 1214)

The resolution was based on an earlier report of the ABA's special committee on Communist tactics, strategy and objectives, which said the Supreme Court had "encouraged an increase in Communist activities and created a widespread public impression that resort to the judicial process is the means whereby subversives will be freed to go forth and further undermine our Nation."

Although it was the resolution, not the special committee's report, that represented the formal policy of the ABA, the report received wide publicity.

In his Wichita speech, Rankin remarked that "because of the failure to devise sound methods of control, there is the unfortunate recent spectacle of a gifted president of the American Bar Assn. spending an important part of his term in trying to make it clear that the Association had no intention or purpose of reflecting on the Court."

(Later, at its 89th annual convention Aug. 24-28, the ABA accepted a report of its Bill of Rights committee stating that national security had not been impaired by Supreme Court decisions. The report, interpreted as a criticism of the earlier House of Delegates action, was accepted only after it was stated that it did not speak for the ABA as a whole.)

#### RANKIN CRITICISM

Rankin made these specific comments on ABA's procedures for formulating public positions:

Referring to committees and other special groups within the associations, often the originators of controversial proposals, Rankin said: "...those who take part are usually specialists in the field. Too often, some are there to forward special interests of industries and others engaged in the particular activity involved. Occasionally, there are also lawyers participating to further the objectives of their clients. There is frequently a divergence between such objectives and the public interest. In some instances, there is a direct conflict...."

"It is usual and to be expected that those who engage in the practice of a specialization will gravitate to the section or committee dealing with it. It is anticipated that they will furnish much of the skill and experience required for such special projects. However, if the profession is to act responsibly, it has to demonstrate an awareness of this problem and take steps to guard against accepting proposals that would further the special interests at public expense. At least there should be additional independent screening processes.

"Precautions in this area of endeavor commend themselves, especially where recommendations are made covering such a comprehensive area, including legislation, rules and procedural law. Such a wide range of proposals suggests how imperative it is that all sides be carefully examined, even if a more adequate independent staff is required for its views and suggestions. It would be difficult to claim that action was faithfully taken in the public interest without some such safeguard unless the decision-making group had both the time and the experience to arrive at an independent judgment as to the technical recommendations.

#### POLITICAL ISSUES

"There is yet another area of the bar's concern that deserves careful reexamination in the exercise of its responsibility to the public -- that is the proposals which involve positions on controversial political matters as distinguished from the regular legal issues. Associations should act to avoid taking such stands. They are generally divisive and splinter the membership into opposing camps with all the conflicts that that entails.

"In addition to these objections to such positions," Rankin concluded, "there is the further fact that in most cases they need not be taken. There is ample for bar associations to do to improve the administration of justice without becoming engrossed in philosophies of political action. Furthermore, the complexion of a political issue appears to change its face so rapidly that a proud resolution of the moment may become quite a sad affair after the expiration of a short time. The high price to an association in its reputation with the public for responsible action and the injury to mutual respect and understanding between members remains."

## NATURAL GAS BILL

The executive committee of the Independent Petroleum Assn. of America, meeting in Washington Jan. 22, said it would urge Congress to pass a natural gas bill during the 1960 session. Alvin C. Hope, IPAA president, told a news conference that he had discussed the group's legislative plans with Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, but he said he did not know "who would carry the ball" for the gas bill in Congress. In 1959, Harris introduced a gas bill (HR 366) supported by the IPAA. It would exempt natural gas producers from regulation by the Federal Power Commission as public utilities. A similar measure was passed by Congress in 1956 but was vetoed by President Eisenhower because, he said, of the "arrogant" lobbying tactics used by the oil and gas industry. A similar bill was also introduced in the 85th Congress with the President's endorsement but died early in 1958 after public attention had been focused on the oil industry's lobbying activities. (1958 Almanac p. 232)

## WOMEN VOTERS GROUP

The United States Court of Claims in Washington, D.C., Jan. 21 ruled that the League of Women Voters was primarily a lobby group and that cash gifts to the League were subject to federal taxes. The League, in arguing for a tax-exempt status, had contended that only an insignificant part of its energies and resources were devoted to influencing legislation.

By a 3-2 majority, the Court decided that a bequest to the League of \$122,000 from Mrs. Ann Webster, a New Mexico resident who died in 1949, was subject to the federal estate tax. The tax reduced the gift by \$12,000.

Gifts to public, charitable and religious organizations are not tax exempt if the organization devotes a substantial part of its activities to propaganda or attempting to influence legislation.

Judge J. Warren Madden, speaking for the majority, said, "It seems to us that the hours spent by some 128,000 women in more than 700 local chapters deliberating and discussing what position, if any, should be taken on questions of public interest, are spent in preparation for influencing legislation."

The League of Women Voters in 1948 registered with the Clerk of the House as a lobby group.

## AGENCY SHOP CONTRACTS

A provision in the new steel industry union contracts, it was reported Jan. 25, requires non-union steel workers in the 19 states with right-to-work laws to pay to the union each month a "service charge" equivalent to regular membership dues. (Weekly Report p. 42)

Right-to-work laws are state laws barring union-shop contracts. A union-shop contract is one in which the employer agrees to require all workers to join the union within a specified time after starting work -- usually 30 days -- or lose their jobs.

Under the new steel contracts, it was reported by Peter Edson, columnist for the Newspaper Enterprise Assn., employers in right-to-work states would deduct a fixed amount from each employee's wages monthly and pay it to the union, the United Steelworkers of America (AFL-

CIO). For union members, the deduction would be considered regular monthly dues; for non-union members, the payments would be considered contributions to the union for the administration of the contract as the representative of all employees.

Union officials, it was reported, believed this "service charge" arrangement, known in labor circles as the agency shop, would greatly increase union membership in states with right-to-work laws. It was believed that non-members, since they were already paying the service charge, would probably join the union in order to gain a voice in union affairs.

The legality of the agency shop has been upheld in Indiana by a state court in a case involving another industry. The employers who initiated the suit have not attempted to appeal it.

The AFL-CIO Jan. 27 confirmed that agency shop clauses had been inserted in the new steel contracts.

## FINANCE CONFERENCE

Representatives of 17 major trade associations in the fields of banking and finance met in Washington Jan. 26 to exchange ideas on some of the principal legislative proposals facing the 1960 session of Congress. Sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., the Finance Industry Staff Conference discussed such subjects as bank merger bills, savings and loan legislation, housing bills, holding company legislation, the Administration's proposal to remove the 4-1/4 percent interest ceiling on long-term Government bonds, inflation and economic growth and minimum-wage legislation.

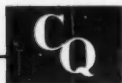
Don Lester Waage, assistant manager of the Chamber's department of taxation and finance and moderator of the conference, said the trade association representatives "are seeking areas of industry-wide agreement on proposals." No formal resolutions would be passed, he said, but the participants would report their findings to their parent organizations. Among the organizations participating were the American Bankers Assn., American Finance Conference, Credit Union National Assn., Independent Bankers Assn., National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks and the U.S. Savings and Loan League.

## Pressure Points

- **RIVERS AND HARBORS** -- President Henry H. Buckman of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress Jan. 22 said the directors of the Congress were "encouraged" by the President's fiscal 1961 budget recommendations for water projects. He said the board felt progress had been made in both the amount recommended and because of the 42 new starts proposed. However, he added, the Congress hoped that the fiscal 1962 budget recommendations for water projects would total \$1.5 billion rather than the \$1.2 billion recommended for fiscal 1961. (Weekly Report p. 105)

- **UAW MEMBERSHIP DRIVE** -- Walter Reuther, president of the 1.2-million-member United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO), named Brendan Sexton as coordinator of a new organizing group which will attempt to add a million new members to the union's rolls. Sexton formerly was education director of the UAW. The organizing drive will be aimed primarily at white collar and technical workers.





# Presidential Report

## THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S JAN. 26 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's Jan. 26 press conference, the 77th of his second term, held 13 days after the 76th (Weekly Report p. 83):

THE PRESIDENT: Be seated, please. Good morning. I am ready for questions.

### RESPONSE TO CASTRO

Q. MERRIMAN SMITH, United Press International: Mr. President, the Cuban Premier, Fidel Castro, recently has stepped up the character and intensity of his attacks on the United States and the American Government is apparently very concerned about this, as reflected in your meeting yesterday with Secretary Herter and Ambassador Bonsal.

What, if anything, can you do about this situation, Mr. President? Do you feel that specific action is required by the American Government to preserve its position against these Castro attacks?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you are perfectly correct. We are concerned and, more than that, we are perplexed. We don't know really the foundation of his accusations that are made, not only by the prime minister, but appear in the publications in Cuba. Now, we have had these conferences with Secretary Herter and Mr. Bonsal, and trying to understand more about the motives and what they are really hoping to do.

Actually what I have done -- and over the last two days, now, with Mr. Herter and Mr. Bonsal, we have prepared a written re-statement of our policy as of now concerning Cuba. It's in written form and you will get it -- where is it?

MR. HAGERTY: Outside.

THE PRESIDENT: Outside?

MR. HAGERTY: Yes, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: Right outside the door. You can get a copy. So it explains our position and exactly what our policy is in the circumstances.

### CIVIL RIGHTS PROPOSALS

Q. ANTHONY LEWIS, New York Times: Mr. President, in your State of the Union Message, you made reference to the Civil Rights Commission proposals and said they deserved a thorough study. Since then, the Attorney General has been studying them and reportedly thinking of some alternative ideas. Do you have anything now that you can say about the proposals?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I think that you will -- the Attorney General has another plan that he thinks, within the framework of existing law, will improve very much the procedures that have been followed. And it is somewhat technical, exactly what the jurisdiction and the action possible for judges to take. So I would suggest to get the thing exactly, so it is not subject to misinterpretation, you should go to him, because it is a bit of a -- it is a legalistic amendment that it would be difficult for me to describe in detail.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

### GATES ESTIMATES

Q. CHALMERS M. ROBERTS, Washington Post: Mr. President, the last few days there has been some dispute over Secretary Gates with reference to estimates of Soviet military capabilities, and he has expressed the idea that we have changed our estimate from one based on capability to one based on intention. Could you tell us whether you, yourself, have had a part in this? Could you give us your thinking as a soldier on the reliability of an estimate that takes intentions into consideration?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think it's exactly correct what you are now giving as a premise of your question. There was a premise in the -- to the effect that you just now suggest contained in a question put to Mr. Gates, and he rather ignored that. And therefore his statements were subject to misinterpretation. Certainly his meaning was meant -- was subject to misinterpretation. Now,

frankly, what is really happening is that we have better estimates than we have in the past in the field.

Let me call your attention to a little bit of history. Only three or four years ago, there was a great outcry about the alleged bomber gap in favor of the Russians, and there was a great deal of talk about it and, actually, I think we got more, billion dollars or something like that, \$900 million more for bombers that year than I asked for.

Now, subsequent intelligence investigation showed that that estimate was wrong, and that, far from stepping up their production of bombers, the Soviets were diminishing it or even eliminating that production. Now, I think that we should never talk about an argument between intention and capability. Both of these things are, of course, necessary when you are making any intelligence estimate. Let me point this out: We've got all of the power that would be necessary to destroy a good many countries. We have no intention of using it. And the whole world knows that.

Now, we also know that a number of things about the Soviets, and naturally we think that our intentions, stated intentions, are more trustworthy than those of people hostile to us. I do say that this whole business of intelligence is a very intricate -- or of producing intelligence, and our intelligence estimate is a very intricate and a very complex thing, and you cannot take any one basis, any one channel of thought to make a proper estimate on which a government or a commander can act. Now, I would just say this: I think that Mr. Gates will find ways of clarifying exactly what he had -- that he meant; because, in my opinion, he is a very splendid civil servant.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

### SPACE EFFORTS

Q. WILLIAM MCGAFFIN, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, in view of the international prestige at stake, why are we not moving with a greater sense of urgency to catch up with Russia in the field of space exploration?

THE PRESIDENT: Just start at that again -- how did you start it, how did you start that question?

Q. MCGAFFIN: I said, in view of the international prestige at stake.

THE PRESIDENT: Is it?

Q. MCGAFFIN: Well, sir, do you not feel that it is?

THE PRESIDENT: Not particularly, no. We have got a record in five years in space exploration that is not only admirable, but I think is one to be proud of. Now, the Soviets have made some very spectacular achievements, but I don't think that we should begin to bow our heads in shame because, in a few years we have kept -- we have gotten up and gone past them in many fields of this work, when they have been working on it ever since 1945.

So I would think that once in a while we ought just to remember that our country is not asleep, and it is not incapable of doing these things, and, indeed, we are doing them.

Now, I don't deny that this spectacular achievement more excites the public imagination than does the good, hard, steady work of the scientists that are keeping satellites in the air and getting from them information all the time. It is more spectacular and it has more effect on the casual reader. But in the actual examination of these two programs, I think we've got a pretty good record.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

### EDEN ON SUEZ

Q. FELIX BELAIR, New York Times: Mr. President, since we last met, the former British Prime Minister, Mr. Eden, has had another recollection, this one about Suez. And he said that the decision to go into Suez by Britain and France was made in June, or many months before the October going in, and that you, sir, were privy to that decision.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't like to comment on memoirs. As I have said, I think, here several times, Mr. Eden is a very

good friend of mine, been one for years, and I had great confidence in him.

Now I do recall this about the decision -- or not decision, the action at Suez. I made it very clear to -- as a matter of fact, I'll tell you one or two footnotes of history that might be just interesting. I made it clear that the United States was going to stand by its interpretation of United Nations policy and the Charter. And this meant that we would apply this to anybody, those that we thought our closest friends, as well as those that we thought were in another category. At this moment, or at about this time -- I have forgotten just exactly at what time the invasion started -- but --

Q. BELAIR: October, wasn't it?

THE PRESIDENT: I think it was -- well, sometime in early October; Mr. Eban was going back to Israel for a short time. He came in to see me. And I told him I'd hoped that he would not allow any misinterpretation of sentiment in this country to sway him, and particularly because of possible Jewish sympathy for the, what seemed to be an intention building up around the mobilization of Israel at that time -- I hoped he would not allow this to sway his judgment as to what this Administration would do in doing its very best to prevent any outbreak of hostilities and the, you might say, the settlement of international issues by force.

And I told him that if he thought that this would have any part, iota of influence on the election or that that would have any influence on me, he should disabuse his mind about it.

In addition to that, both Foster Dulles and I made a great -- went to great pains to show to Britain and to France what we would do under that kind of, or set of, circumstances. And as far as the decision itself was concerned, for the past two weeks -- I mean the two weeks just prior to the action -- Foster Dulles told me there wasn't a single item that came in from the British Foreign Office, and as a matter of fact, he referred to it as "a blackout of news." Now, that is all I recall from this time.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

THE PRESIDENT: But I am not trying to impugn anybody else's memory or anybody's interpretation of the facts as they were then. We had telephone calls and trans-Atlantic -- in order to try to keep this thing on the rails, but that was our own attitude. That I know.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

#### HISTORY OF SUEZ

Q. JAMES B. RESTON, New York Times: Mr. President, two other points on Mr. Belair's question. First, were there recordings of the telephone calls back and forth between Washington and London at that time, and, secondly, are you putting in train any kind of historical orderly way of gathering the historical material of the last eight years together?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you know, Mr. Reston, for a good many years I've tried personally to keep a diary. And every evening I find that I have been a little bit too tired, and I was going to do it tomorrow morning. Now, some of these calls were occasionally from my own room. It just struck me that I'd better get a hold of Mr. Eden or someone else and talk to him, Mr. Churchill, or someone. And I cannot recall for sure whether I always came back and gave the gist -- I'm sure I told it verbally; always told it verbally to Secretary Dulles.

Now, as far as it can be done through my official acts, and even in conversations, there is an orderly record made. For example, one of the things that is -- one of the types of correspondence that is going to the Presidential Library that will be built to take my papers will be Foster Dulles' personal notations of the conversations between ourselves, because that was a personal thing between him and me.

Now, he -- all the others of his papers, as you know, were going to the Dulles Wing of the Princeton Library, as they properly should -- but he himself made that decision, and it is in his will. And his executors have the direction to keep those. Now, there are a thousand other things we keep over here in the White House. The Secretary, and my own personal secretary, and people like that, keep a record. The trouble is it gets so voluminous until you get experts to winnow it down. It's going to be a very difficult thing to do.

Q. RESTON: Mr. President, how far did you get with that diary, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: Me?

Q. RESTON: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: I started, as I recall, in Panama in 1921, and I found that, from time to time, as I look back, oh, I'd find

three or four notes over the period of five years and I decided that it wasn't very -- (Laughter.)

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

#### CUBA SUGAR QUOTA

Q. HAROLD R. LEVY, Newsday: Sir, aside from any thought of economic reprisal against Cuba, it has been suggested that our present sugar quota system should be dropped, or at least modified, to permit free competition among producing nations. Do you think such a step would be feasible or desirable?

THE PRESIDENT: This -- as I say, I refer you to my statement as to what our policy is. But I do want to say this: The American people still have the greatest affection and the greatest interest in the Cuban people. We are not going to be party to reprisals or anything of that kind. At this moment it is not our time to do it, and certainly we are not going to intervene in their internal affairs. But when you read the whole statement, if you have further questions, why, come back to the next press conference and I'll be glad to try to answer them.

#### WHO MAKES SOVIET ESTIMATES?

Q. SARAH MCCLENDON, El Paso Times: Mr. President, sir, Mr. Gates has said that he did not make the intelligence decisions and he was not a member of the United States Intelligence Board which uses this intent, or approach. And then when we went to get the names of the U.S. Intelligence Board, we were told that two members had recently been added, about the time, I believe, they started making this new type of approach. But we couldn't get the names. Don't you think that the American people have the right to know who is making these decisions that may affect their security?

THE PRESIDENT: I hadn't thought of this question at all. I don't -- I'll ask --

Q. MCCLENDON: Well, could you ask them to get those names?

THE PRESIDENT: No, no, I won't say that. I'll just ask them what the procedure is.

#### NATIONAL GOALS COMMISSION

Q. RAYMOND P. BRANDT, St. Louis Post Dispatch: The Joint Congressional Committee on your Economic Report has made a voluminous study and report which differs somewhat from your Economic Report. This brings up the question of your National Goals Commission, because they apparently established some goals. What is the status of your Goals Commission, and will they make a similar study?

THE PRESIDENT: Our -- the study I am talking about is, first of all, to be bipartisan, and that I could not say for any economic report, the kind of economic report to which you have just referred. This is to be bipartisan, done by scholars and experienced people, and we -- I hope that, at long last, we've gotten the thing on the right -- on the rails and it will get to business. I am disappointed that its report necessarily will not be available in the time that I would hope it could have been, but it has been a long-term job getting it done.

Now, I just point out about this report which I hear is coming out this noon -- always before, it has been the practice that, after the Joint Economic Committee gets the President's report and recommendation, they hold hearings, and then they make a report. Well, they're doing it this time without hearings, apparently.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

#### FAR EAST TRIP

Q. RUTHERFORD M. COATS, United Press International: Sir, while we appreciate that you have not announced, and therefore presumably not made, your plans as to additional travel in the Far East, I wonder whether you can tell us now what your thinking is about the desirability and your own personal hopes as to whether you can extend your travels to visit some of the other countries which have invited you in that area?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it's -- this point; this is a big point: Time. And how do you -- how can you, during the time that the Congress is in session, how can you so stretch this time as not to get into difficulty in your own country? Now, we have jet planes and all that sort of thing, but let us take this one point. A bill comes in, and frequently -- although I am kept informed while I am here what is going on -- I have to sign it or refuse to sign it in a matter of two hours before the final, the final minute for the



action. If I'm gone too long, I run into the difficulty of not having the benefit of that kind of consultation and, therefore, it is -- my own constitutional duties are to that extent neglected.

So, while I can make certain provisions, and always have been able to do so, to hold some of these bills before they leave the Capitol and come to the White House, this is not a process that ought to be usual. And so that the thing becomes a question of time. Naturally, as long as I am going to be in the Far East, I should like to go to a number of places. Some of the people are old friends of mine. But the visit that I talked about can be -- was made possible only by the authority of the Soviet government to permit my leaving it by the Eastern exit. That makes it possible for me to go at least to Tokyo. Now, beyond that, I haven't studied the thing in detail.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

#### SECOND FAR EAST TRIP

Q. SPENCER DAVIS, Associated Press: Mr. President, further along that line, is there a possibility of a second trip out to the Far East when time permits?

THE PRESIDENT: You know one thing, come next July and there is no one going to be interested in what my visits are, either you people or anybody else. (Laughter.)

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

#### SPACE AND DEFENSE

Q. DON SHANNON, Los Angeles Times: Going back to Mr. McGaffin's question about space exploration, Mr. President, you distinguished between space exploration and defense in your State of the Union Message, but a great many people feel that the subjects are not really distinguishable, and I wonder if you could say something along your -- your views, how you divide them up?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I doubt that I can say anything more than I said in my State of the Union Message, because I assure you that I worked three months on that, and it represents my very definite, fixed conclusion. These things are different. They are for different purposes. Now, this does not mean -- and no one has ever denied it that when the -- if the Defense Department can find some space activity that can contribute to its defense, well, quite naturally, we'd exploit it. But the difference between space activity as such and defense is really quite marked, and not nearly as confused as it is, for example, between, say, Air Force and Navy and the Army, and all of the three of them put together.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

#### NEW CIVIL RIGHTS PROPOSALS

Q. ROBERT G. SPIVACK, New York Post: I'd like to get back to your earlier answer to the question about civil rights. Without getting into the technicalities of what the Attorney General is working on, is the alternative that he is proposing an alternative to the Federal registrars proposal or to the civil rights bill which now is bottled up in the House Rules?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, no he's not speaking -- we stand by the recommendations we've already made. But he thinks he's got a scheme that will make the insurance of the voting right more firm, and that is the thing you should talk to him about so then you know exactly what he's got in mind.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

#### RAILROADS

Q. MAY CRAIG, Press Herald, Portland, Maine: Mr. President, our railroads complain that they suffer from competition with Government-subsidized shipping, aviation, highway transport. Now, if we are planning to put the Minuteman and other solid fuel missiles on railroad cars as mobile launching pads, how are we going to save the railroads from being ruined by this competition and are not here when we need them?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I thought your question was a pretty good one until you got the Minuteman in it. (Laughter.) No one knows exactly how those things will happen now. Look, no one could be more concerned than I am about the plight about the railroads. I think that they are governed by antiquated laws and regulations, and, frankly, I think some of the trouble is their own.

In the great golden days of the '70s and early '80s, when everybody could get rich by either building a railroad or pretending he was going to and selling stock -- and if you will read in some of the parts of those early -- late '60s and early '70s, you will find it mostly scandal -- well, everybody wanted an independent rail-

road. I think our railroad systems are proliferated into so many different independent things -- of course, everybody likes to be president, don't forget that -- so you've got these things that are not always economic and efficient. But even then, allowing for that, I believe we ought to have a real overhaul of all the regulations and the controls and give them a chance to be prosperous.

And some -- oh, I guess four years ago now, I had a Cabinet meeting that proposed, in a transportation report, just something of that order. And, as a matter of fact, my Transportation Committee remains alive. So I am already -- I am all for some reform in this whole thing in the railroads, I assure you.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

#### DEMOCRATS ON NIXON

Q. THOMAS N. SCHROTH, Congressional Quarterly: Mr. President, speaking of next July, sir, last Saturday the Democrats had a great many attacks to make on your Administration, and particularly on Vice President Nixon. One of them called him a "juvenile delinquent." Do you care to comment on the remarks of the Democrats last Saturday?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I couldn't comment except to laugh. (There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

#### EISENHOWER FOR VICE PRESIDENT?

Q. WILLIAM KNIGHTON, Baltimore Sun: Mr. President, at the last press conference, you yourself raised a very interesting point when you suggested that we get an opinion whether a second term President should run for Vice President.

THE PRESIDENT: Not "should" -- I said "could."

Q. KNIGHTON: "Could" -- yes, sir; could. We can't get an official opinion in our status, but you can. Have you, and if you can run, will you? (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: I'll tell you this much. I'll be more like these non-running candidates; I'll be cagey. The afternoon of that press conference, there was a note on my desk saying a report from the Justice Department -- I don't know whether the Attorney General himself signed this, but the report was, it was absolutely legal for me to do so. And that stopped it right there, as far as I'm concerned.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

THE PRESIDENT: That man.

#### NATIONAL EMERGENCY STRIKES

Q. WILLIAM J. EATON, United Press International: Mr. President, there was a great deal of criticism -- my name is Eaton of United Press International.

THE PRESIDENT: Of what?

Q. EATON: Eaton of United Press International. There was a great deal of criticism of the Taft-Hartley law during the steel dispute. Do you plan to ask Congress to revise the emergency procedures of that law to deal more adequately with major strikes?

THE PRESIDENT: I have asked the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor, and the Secretary of -- I mean the chairman of the Economic Advisers -- to study this matter thoroughly, so that in some timely fashion, if there is anything I should or could do, I'd like to know.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

#### SAUDI ARABIA

Q. LILLIAN LEVY, National Jewish Post & Opinion: Mr. President, a clause was written in the last appropriation legislation empowering you to withhold aid to foreign countries which discriminate against American citizens on the basis of race or creed. Are you contemplating taking such action against countries that have continually so discriminated, or do you have another remedy that you think would be more effective?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I have seen no specific case of this kind brought before me on my desk for a long time, and I'll just have to take a look before I can state what my policy will be, for this reason: These exceptions are written in the law so as to put the specific cases before the President and make him decide whether or not is such-and-such a thing is to the best interests of the United States.

Now, quite frequently, such a decision has to conflict with, you might say, the normal or general policy. You have to do it because of specific cases, and that is all I can say because I don't know the cases you are talking about this morning.

Q. LEVY: I was referring specifically to Saudi Arabia, which for several years has discriminated against our citizens.

THE PRESIDENT: I think you've got the particular -- the recommendation of the State Department would be, I'd stop there then if they have anything to tell me why, I'll be glad to take it up again.

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

## OTHER STATEMENTS

*Other recent public statements by President Eisenhower:*

Jan. 20 -- Statement to a meeting of participants in the Young Republican National Leadership Training School.

Jan. 21 -- Statement to the President's Committee for Traffic Safety on receiving its report on its action program to prevent traffic accidents.

## CUBA POLICY

*Following is the complete text of a statement by President Eisenhower, distributed at his Jan. 26 news conference, on Cuba policy:*

Secretary Herter and I have been giving careful consideration to the problem of relations between the Governments of the United States and Cuba. Ambassador Bonsal, who is currently in Washington, shared in our discussions. We have been, for many months, deeply concerned and perplexed at the steady deterioration of those relations reflected especially by recent public statements by Prime Minister Castro of Cuba, as well as by statements in official publicity organs of the Cuban government. These statements contain unwarranted attacks on our Government and on our leading officials. These attacks involve serious charges none of which, however, has been the subject of formal representations by the Government of Cuba to our Government. We believe these charges to be totally unfounded.

We have prepared a restatement of our policy toward Cuba, a country with whose people the people of the United States have enjoyed and expect to continue to enjoy a firm and mutually beneficial friendship.

The United States Government adheres strictly to the policy of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other countries, including Cuba. This policy is incorporated in our treaty commitments as a member of the Organization of American States.

Second, the United States Government has consistently endeavored to prevent illegal acts in territory under its jurisdiction directed against other governments. United States law enforcement agencies have been increasingly successful in the prevention of such acts. The United States record in this respect compares very favorably with that of Cuba from whose territory a number of invasions directed against other countries have departed during the past year, in several cases attended with serious loss of life and property damage in the territory of those other countries. The United States authorities will continue to enforce United States laws, including those which reflect commitments under Inter-American treaties, and hope that other governments will act similarly. Our Government has repeatedly indicated that it will welcome any information from the Cuban Government or from other governments regarding incidents occurring within their jurisdiction or notice, which would be of assistance to our law enforcement agencies in this respect.

Third, the United States Government views with increasing concern the tendency of spokesmen of the Cuban Government, including Prime Minister Castro, to create the illusion of aggressive acts and conspiratorial activities aimed at the Cuban government and attributed to United States officials or agencies. The promotion of unfounded illusions of this kind can hardly facilitate the development, in the real interest of the two peoples, of relations of understanding and confidence between their Governments. The United States Government regrets that its earnest efforts over the past year to establish a basis for such understanding and confidence have not been reciprocated.

Fourth, the United States Government, of course, recognizes the right of the Cuban government and people in the exercise of their national sovereignty to undertake those social, economic and political reforms which, with due regard for their obligations under international law, they may think desirable. This position has frequently been stated and it reflects a real understanding of and sympathy with the ideals and aspirations of the Cuban people.

Similarly, the United States Government and people will continue to assert and to defend, in the exercise of their own sovereignty, their legitimate interests.

Fifth, the United States Government believes that its citizens have made constructive contributions to the economies of other countries by means of their investments and their work in those countries and that such contributions, taking into account changing conditions, can continue on a mutually satisfactory basis. The United States Government will continue to bring to the attention of the Cuban government any instances in which the rights of its citizens under Cuban law and under international law have been disregarded and in which redress under Cuban law is apparently unavailable or denied. In this connection it is the hope of the United States Government that differences of opinion between the two Governments in matters recognized under international law as subject to diplomatic negotiations will be resolved through such negotiations. In the event that disagreements between the two Governments concerning this matter should persist, it would be the intention of the United States Government to seek solutions through other appropriate international procedures.

The above points seem to me to furnish reasonable bases for a workable and satisfactory relationship between our two sovereign countries. I should like only to add that the United States Government has confidence in the ability of the Cuban people to recognize and defeat the intrigues of international Communism which are aimed at destroying democratic institutions in Cuba and the traditional and mutually beneficial friendship between the Cuban and American peoples.

## JAPANESE TREATY

*President Eisenhower made the following statement Jan. 19 on the signing of the U.S.-Japanese Treaty (Weekly Report p. 134):*

The signing today of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between Japan and the United States is truly a historical occasion at which I am honored to be present. This treaty represents the fulfillment of the goal set by Prime Minister Kishi and myself in June of 1957 to establish an indestructible partnership between our two countries in which our relations would be based on complete equality and understanding. The treaty likewise reflects the closeness and breadth of our relations in the political and economic as well as security fields.

It is equally fitting that the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security should be signed in the 100th year after the first treaty between our two countries came into effect. On May 22, 1860 the first Japanese delegation to the United States exchanged ratifications of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between our two countries. The subsequent 100 years have brought unbelievable progress and increasing prosperity to both our countries. It is my fervent hope that the new treaty signed today will usher in a second 100 years of prosperity and the peace in freedom which the peoples of our countries and of all countries so earnestly desire.

## FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

*Following are excerpts from the President's remarks at a Jan. 25 meeting of the National Assn. of Real Estate Boards:*

...One of the reasons that I was anxious to come is because I know of your work in the great effort to prevent the debasement of our currency. But I am not going to talk about that kind of program and the ones that are related to it particularly. What I want to talk about is something a little broader and a little deeper.

I know you people know all the risks that are due to inflation because of excessive Federal spending. If we indulge in fiscal irresponsibility and irresponsible debt management, you know what it means. Therefore, I am not going to waste your time. What I am going to try to talk about is this: Our mission -- as people who do understand -- is to inform others who are going along in a sort of cloud, believing that one party or another has all the virtues and the other none, or who are completely uninterested, particularly if registering and taking part in political action interferes with their golf or their shooting or any other recreation.

I believe the greatest problem in America today is not simply keeping our currency from being debased and eroded. It is the need of understanding, the understanding of the United States about the issues that we face. People who oppose budgets that are balanced say, "Well, you think more of a balanced budget than you do about the education of some poor lad out in Kansas."

If you say anything about America's responsibility for giving real leadership in the world in order that we may have an opportunity to see people follow the course of freedom -- living in freedom -- and maintain themselves against any kind of incursion from an atheistic philosophy, we see it attacked by saying "giveaway programs."

To my mind there is nothing that can be more futile, and nothing that can be more indicative of an abysmal ignorance -- if there is no demagoguery in it at all, but just ignorance -- than to say that the programs the United States carries out in the world are "giveaway programs."

Do we want peace? Do we want the free world strong, or do we not?

I was reading a history of the United States by a man named Muzzey, and he talks about the amount of investment capital that flowed into our country in the 50s to 70s which was largely responsible for the tremendous expansion in our continent during those years. In 1873 there was a sudden money panic in Austria, and it spread to Europe, and suddenly there was no capital coming into the United States. This country was in a panic. From 1873, really, to 1879 it never came out of it.

We in our turn have the chance to help people invest properly, in their own freedom, in their own dignity, in their own security. If we don't do something like this, those people are going to be abandoned, and we are going to pay the bill in a very, very much higher currency than the mere dollars that we lend to them -- or indeed at times grant to them -- in order to keep this kind of peaceful program working and operating in the world.

We need, of course, other countries -- other industrial countries. What I am getting at is this: Do you learn the facts? And, as you talk the facts, supporting the Government in economy, in efficiency, and preserving our dollar, are you taking these other great issues and getting your friends -- all of the other realtors in the world that you can get hold of -- and letting them see what the issues are?

That is the biggest problem today, because if the United States is informed -- even if you have to do it by injection -- our people will make the right decision. There is no question about that.

We have had some of the difficult questions in the last few years brought to the people through the help of bodies such as this -- for example, economy last year, and before that, the reorganization of the Defense Department. As quickly as people became aroused, there was no question about what Congress would do.

So, first, I think my message is: Congratulations for what you are doing -- and the expression of the hope that you will go even a little deeper into the relationship of the United States Government with you, with your community, with your State, and with other nations. It isn't good enough to say, "Oh, well, so and so is Secretary of State, or so and so is Director of the Budget, or Secretary of the Treasury, so we can just forget it." We have to know.

You have to give your honest convictions, not because a man is a Democrat or a Republican or even a Populist or anything else. You have to do it because you believe something. And if you believe it on the basis of facts -- and you can make enough other people believe those same facts -- you will have in your hands the mightiest force there is in the United States: An informed public opinion....

## WEEKLY REPORT CORRECTIONS

To increase the reference value of its editorial matter, Congressional Quarterly periodically publishes corrections and clarifications of its Almanac, Weekly Report and supplements. CQ corrects major errors as they are noted and assembles other corrections at the end of each quarter.

The following corrections are to be made in the 1959 Weekly Report:

Page 1375, Column 1 -- In caption for Senate Roll Call 150, the date should read Aug. 12 (not 13).

Page 1417 -- In title, delete "Allocations" and substitute "Allotments." Delete entire introductory paragraph and substitute: The Commerce Department Oct. 11 released a schedule showing how much Federal money the individual states could commit in fiscal 1960 and 1961 on primary, secondary and urban roads (so-called ABC roads) and on the National Interstate and Defense Highway System. The figures for fiscal 1960 represent the amount the states were permitted to commit under the contract controls imposed Oct. 6 by the Bureau of Public Roads; the \$1.8 billion interstate total contrasted with \$2.5 billion authorized by Congress and actually apportioned among the states. The 1961 figures represent the initial apportionment for 1961.

Page 1425 -- Sen. Alan Bible's (D Nev.) score in column 1 should read: 88 percent (not 8 percent).

Page 1430, Column 1 -- Under "National Guard," second paragraph should read: LeMay told an Air Force seminar Sept. 25 (not early in October).

Page 1430, Column 2 -- Under "Pressure Points," last two lines of School Aid, after S 8, should read: that was reported Sept. 12 (S Rept 1011).

Page 1432, Column 2 -- Under "Space Dispute," third sentence of first paragraph should read: The action, to be taken under the National Aeronautics and Space Act

(PL 85-568) (not Government Reorganization Act). The last sentence of the same paragraph should read: The proposed transfer, to be submitted to Congress in 1960, would take effect automatically unless rejected by Congress, through adoption of a concurrent resolution, within 60 days after its submission (not by House or Senate).

Page 1526, Column 1 -- First line, name should read: Felton M. Johnston (not Johnson).

Page 1570, Column 2 -- Under "Foreign Group," registrant's name should read: Robert R. Radenberg (not Randeberb).

The following correction should be made in the "Presidential '60" supplement:

Page 9 -- Housing Vote 4, date should read: Aug. 12 (not 13).

Large Chart -- There will be no runoff in the Virginia Congressional primary. Delete Aug. 16.

Page 30 and Large Chart -- The date of the Michigan Congressional primary should be Aug. 2, not Aug. 22.

Page 30, Column 2 -- The run-off date for the Alabama Congressional primary should be May 31 (not May 29).

The following correction should be made in the "Congress 1959" supplement:

Page 31 -- Vote 11, date should read Aug. 12 (not 13).

The following corrections should be made in the 1959 Almanac:

Page 395, 397 (charts) -- In Missouri's 4th District and New York's 43rd, the late Reps. Christopher and Reed are listed as voting. The votes should be credited to their successors: Randall (D Mo.) and Goodell (R N.Y.). In Ohio's 6th District the name of the late Rep. Polk should be replaced by Vacancy.



## TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT REPUBLICAN DINNER

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's Jan. 27 speech delivered in Los Angeles and transmitted to Republican fund-raising dinners throughout the Nation over closed-circuit television (see p. 141):

Mr. Vice President, fellow Republicans, and all other supporters of good government:

Before leaving early in December for a tour of foreign nations, I received a letter from a young lady, who lives in Arvada, Colo. It reads:

"My dear Mr. President:

"I have just turned 21 years of age, I am now old enough to vote, and mature enough to take part in political elections.

"My problem is, which party am I best suited to serve? I thought you would be able to help me by telling me what the Republican party stands for, what are its goals and in what way may I help to achieve them?"

Since that time, her letter has been much on my mind, but I have had no opportunity to answer it properly. Thinking about this evening's program, I asked friends to invite her and her husband to the Denver dinner, in the hope that I may convince her that she wants to be a Republican. So -- Shirley Jean, to you, and I trust, to all other young or undecided voters I can reach, here is my answer.

First of all -- I am sure what you mean to ask is not "what party you can best serve," but rather through what party you can best serve your country.

Phrasing the question this way, I start by observing that no party, at any one time, embraces all of the policies and beliefs any of us might deem ideal. Yet a major party, through its platforms, programs, records, and leaders, takes on a character of its own and appearance of its own before the public. Each of us wants to be identified with the party whose character and whose leaders symbolize, better than the other, the hopes and aspirations we hold for ourselves and our children.

Tonight, we are concerned with Republican beliefs -- with what Republicans have accomplished, particularly over the past seven years -- and with how we are trying to perform the tasks ahead.

Republican conviction, since the days of Lincoln, has always held that people are supreme. Our party first came into power to bring equal protection of the law to our people.

Republicans insist that the personal, political and economic freedoms of the individual are his most precious possessions and are inseparable. If any of these is lost, all others must eventually disappear. Never should a citizen transfer any of his own rights and responsibilities to government, except in those cases where necessity clearly demands. Indeed, the first and more sacred responsibility of government is to help people protect their inalienable individual freedoms. These convictions form the foundation of the entire Republican structure of political doctrine and practice.

### UNNECESSARY MEDDLING

It is true that government has to do many things which, individually, we cannot do for ourselves. So, for example, local governments provide police protection and street maintenance. But the principle still holds true; governments must refrain from unnecessary meddling in the daily, normal problems of living and working.

Today one of the sharpest controversies in public life is centered on economic freedom. Many feel that economic life has become so complicated that individuals and private business cannot function fairly and profitably. They hold that economic progress now depends largely upon Federal intervention and appropriations.

Republicans flatly reject the argument that the Nation can pump its way to permanent prosperity by an outpouring of Federal dollars. We are opposed to those extremists who argue that the Federal Government should become the master mechanic of our economy -- with sweeping authority to tinker with the free processes of the competitive enterprise system. That system provides the best possible protection to our own personal and political freedoms and to individual opportunity. It is the most productive system ever devised.

Only when an activity is more efficient as a practical national monopoly should it be a Federal responsibility, as for example, interstate highways and the handling of the mails. But the production of the automobiles on the highways, or the stationery we use in the mails, should be privately done.

Now we go to a second basic Republican doctrine. A healthy, free society requires a wide diffusion of power and responsibility. Power belongs to all the people, and citizens should never permit its excessive concentration in any hands -- industrial combines, labor groupments, or even Government. People who urge more and more Federal authority and responsibility are asking for greater and greater restriction of their own freedom.

Concentration of power is dangerous and susceptible to abuse. It courts disaster for the individual. Already too much power and responsibility -- and tax money -- have drifted to Washington.

Therefore, in all those things that must be done by Government we strive to have the responsibility borne by local and state governments, which are closest to the people.

### IMMENSE RESPONSIBILITIES

But even adherence to this Republican conviction finds the Federal Government carrying immense responsibilities. The list of these is a long one. For example -- the Government must develop a national defense in which our citizens can have confidence. It must so manage its fiscal and financial affairs as to prevent the debasement of our currency, thus helping to protect the citizens' savings, pensions and insurance from erosive inflation.

It must assist in developing water power; conserving and reclaiming land resources; cooperating with states and institutions in education; relieving hardships in areas where individuals are not able to find employment; in supporting medical, agricultural, and other research so that American science and technology will be able to meet every challenge of the future; helping eliminate the vast and difficult problems in agriculture as well as the human and material blight that is imposed upon many of our cities by crowded slums; developing a cooperative program among Federal, state, and city authorities to reduce the hazards of travel on America's skyways. There are dozens of other Federal responsibilities.

The National Government owes it to every citizen to see that all of these approved programs -- some of them costing billions of dollars -- are performed efficiently and economically. Integrity in Government is mandatory.

The Republican record in all these things is one to merit the confidence of every American citizen.

Let us look at specific cases:

Providing an effective defense is a vital service that the Federal Government must perform in a world divided by two opposing ideologies. This is a nonpartisan subject -- but of such vast importance that it is necessary for us to take note of its Administration these past seven years.

The real test is to provide security in a way that effectively deters aggression and does not itself weaken the values and institutions we seek to defend. This demands the most careful calculation and balance, as well as steadiness of purpose, not to be disturbed by noisy trumpeting about dazzling military schemes or untrustworthy programs. Neither effort nor expense has been spared to provide a sure defense. Moreover, we have not wasted our strength or resources.

Because of our insistence upon adequacy and efficiency, militarily and economically our country is over-all the strongest power on earth, both militarily and economically.

Nevertheless, America's unchanging goals for decades has been the pursuit of peace -- through negotiation from a position of strength, in concert with other nations that share our ideals.

We and our loyal friends are striving to make it possible for the new or less industrialized nations to strengthen themselves economically and, where necessary, militarily -- so that all together can live and prosper in peace. These programs we call mutual security. They comprise part of our whole effort to keep the free world strong, safe, and free.

During the seven years just past:

The independence of South Korea has been sustained. Iran was saved for the free world.

The explosive situation in Trieste was resolved. Austria is now a free nation. Stability has returned to Jordan and Lebanon. Today, there is no war. The international atmosphere recently shows signs of improvement.

Now we seek iron-clad self-enforcing agreements on the grave issues of nuclear test suspension, arms control, the status of Germany and Berlin. Progress is slow and frustrations many, but we shall continue to approach the task with patience, firmness and candor.

Though security and programs for strengthening the free world are costly, we can provide for them adequately and can do so while keeping ourselves economically solvent and fiscally sound. But to do this we must first, make the national need our sole guide for expenditures. Extravagance and security are mutually hostile and only Federal extravagance in prosperous times like the present can plunge us needlessly and deeper into debt.

Republicans believe that America is tired of a constantly growing debt -- with annual bills for interest alone of well over nine billion dollars. We want to stop the cowardly habit of passing our own obligations as a mortgage to our children.

So, when we consider a new Federal project, we ask ourselves whether it is truly necessary, or does it merely serve the selfish desire of some particular group? Is it of such importance to the Nation as to justify either an increase in taxes or an addition to our debt -- which spurs a constant rise in prices, and a cheapening of the currency?

Do we want or need to saddle the taxpayer with even greater taxes?

Republicans say No!

This good Republican record extends into many fields. Consider education.

Today, the Federal Government is aiding America's school and colleges in many vital ways. Among these is a program for constructing great numbers of additional classrooms. But, again, the Republican policy is to help the states help themselves -- not to allow a Federal takeover of America's institutions of learning, or to remove them from local concern, direction, and support.

#### SATISFY HUMAN NEEDS

In agriculture our purpose is to assist the farmer in meeting adverse conditions over which he has no control; flood, drought, and unreasonable fluctuations in the price of farm products. Antiquated legislation in this field has built up huge and costly surpluses that depress prices and rapidly grow unmanageable. Republicans have devised and supported legislation to help correct these conditions, but the majority opposition in Congress has prevented its passage. We want our farms to be run by farmers, not Washington bureaucrats. And we want our farmers to receive their fair share of the nation's income.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare, has in six years, spent over one billion dollars in Federal aid for medical research seeking to find cures for killing and crippling diseases. The discoveries made are immediately available to any individual or group who can use them. At the same time we are determined that the Federal Government is not going to displace the family doctor.

This is just another example of Republican efforts and there are many others -- to satisfy human needs, with Government help where necessary, but not through Government domination.

To pay for costly and highly publicized panaceas for all our problems, many politicians seem to believe that money by the bale

can be printed without shrinking -- a kind of sanforized dollar! We know better!

It is the unshakeable aim of the Republican party to make certain that your dollar will buy today and tomorrow as much as it did yesterday.

In the seven years just preceding 1953 our general price structure went up an unconscionable 48 percent. In the seven Republican years since 1953 the price rise has been held to 10 percent. This record is one for every thinking citizen to applaud -- but we Republicans propose to make it better.

If we are to hold down prices, one thing we must do is to avoid excessive Governmental spending so you may have more money for the things you want yourself.

The Republican program this year avoids any increase in the debt. Next year that debt will be reduced by a substantial amount.

And remember -- more Americans are working than ever before. Real per capita income has never been higher. This is true prosperity. In every way, America enters this new decade stronger than ever before.

#### FAITH IN AMERICA

One other point -- Republicans have faith in America, her strength, her destiny, yet in later years, the tendency to disparage the unmatched power and prestige of our country has become an obsession with noisy extremists. Time and again we hear spurious assertions that America's defenses are weak; that her economic expansive force can be sustained only by Federal spending; that her educational and health efforts are deficient. In this kind of preachment, political morticians are exhibiting a breast-beating pessimism in the American system.

Of this I am certain: America's economic strength is not in Washington, D.C., nor in public spending. It is in the creativeness and industry and spirit of our people.

Fellow Republicans, our duty is to make certain that our party is always better qualified than any other to guide our national destiny.

This involves a deep sense of individual responsibility.

In the great and divinely ordained sweep of time, it is our children who live at the forward edge of history. The future belongs to them and to those who follow. We must not by our actions or inaction today, tarnish the bright prospects for that future.

And I close, Shirely Jean, with a postscript directed at a most vital part of your question -- what you can do to help achieve these Republican goals?

First, study carefully all the great issues of our Nation. Second, see your precinct leader and volunteer for doing some of the tasks he will have for you.

Next, make certain to register; don't let your husband and your friends forget to register.

Fourth, bring all your enthusiasm to the business of getting able, personable Republican candidates to run for public office.

Fifth, vote. Get everybody else to vote.

Sixth, every day of your life support your Nation in its search for a peace with justice, and take an active part in preserving and strengthening those values that in America we place above all else -- freedom, equality of opportunity, and human dignity.

So doing, you will be a good Republican and a great citizen.

Thank you and good night.

currently under Executive consideration, should receive Congressional approval. (1959 Weekly Report p. 1542)

#### BUSINESS FRAUDS

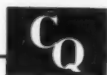
The Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee Jan. 21 filed a report (S Rept 1032) recommending no new legislation to deal with "advance fee" real estate rackets and other fraudulent schemes. Based on 1958-59 hearings, the report said present statutes were adequate and that both the Federal Trade Commission and Post Office Department were doing a good job to protect the public.

## Committee Briefs

### PANAMANIAN TREATIES

The House Foreign Affairs Committee Jan. 25 reported a concurrent resolution (H Con Res 459 -- H Rept 1225) declaring it to be "the sense of Congress that any variation in the traditional interpretation of the treaties (between the U.S. and Panama)...shall only be made pursuant to treaty." The report specifically noted that any decision to display the Panamanian flag in the Canal Zone,





# Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

## PUBLIC LAWS

NONE

## BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

1. AGRICULTURE
2. APPROPRIATIONS
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE  
Education & Housing  
Health & Welfare
4. FOREIGN POLICY  
Immigration  
International Affairs
5. LABOR
6. MILITARY & VETERANS  
Armed Services & Defense  
Veterans
7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE  
Astronautics & Atomic Energy  
Commemorative  
Congress, Constitution,  
Civil Rights  
Government Operations  
Indians, D.C., Territories  
Judicial Procedures  
Lands, Public Works, Resources  
Post Office & Civil Service
8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY  
Business & Commerce  
Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

### 1. Agriculture

#### SENATE

- S 2845 -- Stabilize price support of tobacco. JORDAN (D N.C.), Cooper (R Ky.), Ervin (D N.C.), Johnston (D S.C.), Morton (R Ky.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Robertson (D Va.) -- 1/18/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2847 -- Amend Act re importation of aduithoneybees. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 1/18/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2848 -- Increase authorized maximum expenditure for fiscal 1960 and 1961 under special milk program for children. RANDOLPH (D W.Va.), Byrd (D W.Va.) -- 1/18/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2853 -- Remove restrictions on days of service for which members of county and local Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees may be compensated. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 1/19/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2862 -- Provide national food and fiber utilization policy; provide greater conservation of natural resources; provide farmers a greater voice in the formulation and administration of farm programs; provide for supply adjustment programs to return to farmers a fair share of national income; provide greater opportunity for economic development in rural agricultural areas. SYMINGTON (D Mo.) -- 1/20/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S J Res 153 -- Establish an Interdepartmental Committee on Utilization of Surplus Farm Commodities. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 1/22/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

#### HOUSE

- HR 9664 -- Stabilize support levels for tobacco against disruptive fluctuations; provide adjustment in relation to farm cost. ABBITT (D Va.) -- 1/18/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 9665 -- Similar to HR 9664. FOUNTAIN (D N.C.) -- 1/18/60.
- HR 9666 -- Similar to HR 9664. HEMPHILL (D S.C.) -- 1/18/60.
- HR 9667 -- Similar to HR 9664. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 1/18/60.
- HR 9668 -- Similar to HR 9664. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/18/60.
- HR 9669 -- Similar to HR 9664. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/18/60.
- HR 9670 -- Similar to HR 9664. STUBBLEFIELD (D Ky.) -- 1/18/60.
- HR 9671 -- Similar to HR 9664. WATTS (D Ky.) -- 1/18/60.
- HR 9677 -- Increase maximum expenditure for fiscal 1960 and 1961 under special milk program for children. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 1/18/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 9688 -- Similar to HR 9677. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 1/18/60.
- HR 9689 -- Establish price-support level for milk and butterfat. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 1/18/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 9690 -- Extend special milk program. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 1/18/60 -- Agriculture.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are usually cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

### Tally of Bills

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 86th Congress from Jan. 6, 1959, through Jan. 22, 1960.

	Senate	House
Bills	2,890	9,859
Joint Resolutions	153	582
Concurrent Resolutions	82	498
Simple Resolutions	255	428
TOTAL	3,380	11,367

Public bills listed this week:

Bills S 2833 - 2890  
HR 9660 - 9841

Resolutions

S J Res 150 - 153  
S Con Res - none  
S Res 246 - 255  
H J Res 553 - 582  
H Con Res 455 - 498  
H Res 420 - 428

- HR 9693 -- Amend Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, to authorize Agriculture Secretary to issue marketing orders re processed fruits. MAY (R Wash.) -- 1/18/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 9694 -- Similar to HR 9677. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 1/18/60.
- HR 9696 -- Extend conservation reserve program for 5 years, limit annual payments under it to \$5,000 for one producer. RELISS (D Wis.) -- 1/18/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 9699 -- Similar to HR 9677. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 1/18/60.
- HR 9725 -- Amend sec. 104 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to eliminate ceilings in foreign currencies for informational and educational activities. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/19/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 9732 -- Authorize Agriculture Secretary to convey property in California to county of Trinity. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 1/19/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 9738 -- Similar to HR 9664. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 1/19/60.
- HR 9745 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to increase acreage allotments for burley tobacco. SILER (R Ky.) -- 1/19/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 9766 -- Similar to HR 9677. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 1/20/60.
- HR 9769 -- Similar to HR 9677. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 1/20/60.
- HR 9771 -- Similar to HR 9677. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 1/20/60.
- HR 9780 -- Similar to HR 9664. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/20/60.
- HR 9781 -- Repeal laws imposing Federal control on agriculture. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 1/20/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 9818 -- Convey certain real property of the U.S. to Florida. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/21/60 -- Agriculture.

### 2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

### 3. Education and Welfare

#### EDUCATION AND HOUSING

##### SENATE

- S 2864 -- Provide payments to assist in providing improved educational opportunities for children of migrant agricultural employees. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 1/20/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 2865 -- Provide grants for adult education for migrant agricultural employees. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 1/20/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

##### HOUSE

- HR 9673 -- Authorize 10-year program of grants for construction of veterinary medical, educational facilities. ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 1/18/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

- HR 9707 -- Amend title I of Housing Act of 1949 to eliminate requirement that determination of need be made by community involved before any hotel or transient housing can be constructed in redevelopment of urban renewal area. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/18/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 9782 -- Amend National Housing Act re mortgage insurance to assist financing of residential housing located in older urban neighborhoods. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 1/20/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 9811 -- Establish a national showcase of the arts and sciences in the District of Columbia to encourage young American artists and scientists; authorize holding of an International Olympiad of Arts and Sciences on biennial basis in D.C. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 1/21/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 9812 -- Amend Library Services Act to extend for 5 years authorization for appropriations. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 1/21/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 9814 -- Amend title I of Housing Act of 1949 to require that rental or cooperative housing constructed in redevelopment of an urban renewal area shall be designed for middle income groups. FARBSTEN (D N.Y.) -- 1/21/60 -- Banking and Currency.

## HEALTH AND WELFARE

## SENATE

- S 2854 -- Authorize transfer of certain property of Public Health Service to New Town Health Center Corp., New Town, N.D. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 1/19/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 2866 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to relax severity of existing provisions re deductions from benefits on account of earnings. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 1/20/60 -- Finance.
- S 2880 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to permit reduced benefits (when based upon the attainment of retirement age) to men at age 62; permit full benefits (when based upon attainment of retirement age) to women at age 62 and reduced benefits to women at age 60; eliminate limitation re amount individuals may earn while receiving benefits; eliminate requirements that an individual must have attained age 50 to be eligible for disability benefits. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 1/21/60 -- Finance.

## HOUSE

- HR 9678 -- Deem Mississippi teachers employees under title II, Social Security Act. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 1/18/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9634 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act re term "disability" for purposes of entitlement to disability insurance benefits and disability freeze. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 1/18/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9686 -- Similar to HR 9634. KITCHIN (D N.C.) -- 1/18/60.
- HR 9687 -- Similar to HR 9634. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 1/18/60.
- HR 9698 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to provide that a fully insured individual may qualify for disability "freeze" and for disability insurance benefits, in certain cases, with 10 quarters of coverage. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/18/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9700 -- Provide that coverage of religious science practitioners under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system be on elective basis. SMITH (R Calif.) -- 1/18/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9704 -- Establish a Youth Conservation Corps. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 1/18/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 9728 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to increase benefits, reduce age which an individual must attain to qualify for spouse's benefits; reduce retirement age (with full benefits for both men and women) to 60; reduce outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits. DENT (D Pa.) -- 1/19/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9730 -- Establish Federal Recreation Service in Department of Health, Education and Welfare. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 1/19/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 9743 -- Similar to HR 9634. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 1/19/60.
- HR 9748 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in disabling injuries. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 1/19/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 9761 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to increase from \$1,200 to \$2,400 outside earnings permitted each year without deductions. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 1/20/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9762 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act to reduce to 30 age at which an individual may become eligible for disability insurance benefits; provide that benefits be paid at reduced rate to any individual who has not attained present minimum age of 50. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 1/20/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9763 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to relax severity of existing provisions re deductions from benefits on account of earnings. BARRY (R N.Y.) -- 1/20/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9765 -- Provide liberalized benefits under Federal Employees Compensation Act for emergency workers and survivors. BASS (D Tenn.) -- 1/20/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 9767 -- Similar to HR 9704. DOYLE (D Calif.) -- 1/20/60.
- HR 9774 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to increase benefit amounts, liberalize work clause, provide disability insurance benefits without regard to age, and improve earnings of social security trust funds. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 1/20/60 -- Ways and Means.

- HR 9775 -- Amend title I, Social Security Act to increase amount of Federal funds payable to states which have approved plans for old-age assistance and maintain expenditures at or above the 1959 level. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 1/20/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9793 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act re "disability" for individuals 60 years of age or over, eliminate requirement that an individual must attain age 50 to qualify for disability insurance benefits; provide that disabled individuals may become entitled to widows' or widowers' insurance benefits without regard to age. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 1/20/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9807 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to provide an individual rated permanently and totally disabled by VA shall be deemed to be under disability for social security purposes. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 1/21/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9809 -- Amend Federal Firearms Act to make it unlawful to transport in interstate or foreign commerce any firearm intended to be used in crime. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 1/21/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9813 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to provide benefits under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program for needy individuals 70 years of age or over not otherwise entitled to benefits. FARBSTEN (D N.Y.) -- 1/21/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9815 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to provide benefits under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program for needy individuals over retirement age not otherwise entitled to benefits. FARBSTEN (D N.Y.) -- 1/21/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9816 -- Similar to HR 9730. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 1/21/60.
- HR 9822 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to permit reduced benefits (when based upon the attainment of retirement age) to men at age 62; permit full benefits thereunder (when based upon attainment of retirement age) to women at age 62 and reduced benefits to women at age 60; eliminate limitation re amount individuals may earn while receiving benefits; eliminate requirement that an individual must have attained age 50 to be eligible for disability benefits. KING (D Calif.) -- 1/21/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9823 -- Provide special tax credit against social security taxes to employers who employ individuals 45 years of age or over. KING (D Calif.) -- 1/21/60 -- Ways and Means.
- H J Res 561 -- Make available to children who are handicapped by deafness the specially trained teachers of the deaf; make available to individuals suffering speech and hearing impairments specially trained speech pathologists and audiologists. BOYKIN (D Ala.) -- 1/19/60 -- Education and Labor.
- H J Res 562 -- Similar to H J Res 561. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 1/19/60.
- H J Res 563 -- Similar to H J Res 561. MORRIS (D Okla.) -- 1/19/60.

## 4. Foreign Policy

## IMMIGRATION

## HOUSE

- HR 9805 -- Amend section 312 of Immigration and Nationality Act to exempt from requirements re understanding English language the parents of those members of the Armed Forces of the United States who lost or lose their lives in the armed services of the U.S. during World War I, World War II, or during any subsequent war or period of armed hostilities in which the U.S. may be engaged. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 1/21/60 -- Judiciary.
- HR 9806 -- Amend section 312 of Immigration and Nationality Act to exempt certain additional persons from the requirements re understanding English language. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 1/21/60 -- Judiciary.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

## SENATE

- S 2867 -- Give effect to Convention between U.S. and Cuba for Conservation of Shrimp, signed at Havana, August 15, 1958. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 1/20/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2874 -- Provide that private aircraft may travel between the U.S. and Canada or Mexico without requiring owners or operators to reimburse the U.S. for extra compensation to customs officers and employees. MURRAY (D Mont.), MONROE (D Okla.), MCCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 1/21/60 -- Finance.
- S 2882 -- Adjust conditions of competition between certain domestic industries and foreign industries re level of wages and working conditions in production of articles imported in the U.S. KEATING (R N.Y.), BEALL (R Md.), BRIDGES (R N.H.), COTTON (R N.H.), DODD (D Conn.), PROUTY (R Vt.), WILEY (R Wis.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 1/21/60 -- Finance.
- S 2890 -- Give effect to certain obligations of the U.S. under Geneva Conventions for Protection of War Victims of August 12, 1949, by regulating use of Red Cross and other emblems. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 1/22/60 -- Foreign Relations.

## HOUSE

- HR 9808 -- Prohibit agencies of the U.S. from imposing contractual provisions boycotting vessels trading with Israel. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/21/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 9829 -- Equalize conditions of competition between domestic industries and foreign industries re level of wages and working conditions in production of articles imported into the U.S. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 1/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9832 -- Similar to HR 9829. OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 1/21/60.

HR 9841 -- Similar to HR 9829. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/21/60.

H J Res 558 -- Grant consent of the U.S. to jurisdiction of International Court of Justice to determine whether disputes before that Court involve matters essentially within domestic jurisdiction of the U.S. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 1/19/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 565 -- Revise Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, for the withdrawal of the U.S. from such treaties and agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American Armed Forces personnel stationed within their boundaries. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/20/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 455 -- Express sense of Congress declaring policy of the U.S. re intervention of international communistic movement in the Western Hemisphere. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 1/18/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 456 -- Express concern, disapproval and indignation of Congress at recent desecration of places of worship and other sacred sites. CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 1/18/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 458 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/18/60.

H Con Res 459 -- Express sense of Congress that any variation in traditional interpretation of treaties between the U.S. and Panama may only be made pursuant to treaty. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 1/18/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 460 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 1/19/60.

H Con Res 463 -- Favor general conference to review United Nations Charter. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 1/20/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 465 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 466 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 467 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 468 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 469 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 470 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. PILCHER (D Ga.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 471 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. FOUNTAIN (D N.C.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 472 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 473 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. COFFIN (D Maine) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 474 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. FARBSTEN (D N.Y.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 475 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 476 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 477 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 478 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. MURPHY (D Ill.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 479 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. MEYER (D Vt.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 480 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 481 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 482 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 483 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 484 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 485 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 486 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 487 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 488 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 489 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. DADDARIO (D Conn.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 490 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 491 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 492 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 493 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 494 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 495 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 496 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. MACK (D Ill.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 497 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 498 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/21/60.

H Res 426 -- Express sense of House re need for rapid and complete disarmament. FARBSTEN (D N.Y.) -- 1/20/60.

## 5. Labor

### HOUSE

HR 9679 -- Amend Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/18/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 9801 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase to 40 cents per hour minimum wage applicable to blind workers and provide for periodic increases beginning January 1, 1961. BARING (D Nev.) -- 1/21/60 -- Education and Labor.

## 6. Military and Veterans

### ARMED SERVICES AND DEFENSE

### HOUSE

HR 9680 -- Convey certain property in San Diego to California. DOYLE (D Calif.) -- 1/18/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9682 -- Re employment of retired commissioned officers by contractors of the Department of Defense and the Armed Forces. HEBERT (D La.) -- 1/18/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9701 -- Provide for installation of 5-inch guns from U.S.S. "Colorado" on board the former U.S.S. "Olympia." TOLL (D Pa.) -- 1/18/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9702 -- Amend section 2771 title 10, USC, to authorize certain payments of deceased members' final accounts without necessity of settlement by General Accounting Office. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/18/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9706 -- Similar to HR 9680. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/18/60.

HR 9731 -- Amend chapter 53, title 10, USC, to provide for prompt notification to members of Armed Forces of any indebtedness they have to the U.S. arising out of overpayments of pay and allowances. HOFFMAN (R Mich.) -- 1/19/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9734 -- Amend title III, Career Compensation Act of 1949, to prohibit improper utilization of services of enlisted men in Armed Forces. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 1/19/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9770 -- Provide increased retired pay for certain members of uniformed services retired before June 1, 1958. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 1/20/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9803 -- Similar to HR 9682. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/21/60.

HR 9834 -- Similar to HR 9770. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 461 -- Express intent of Congress that naval and Marine Corps officers captured during World War II who were authorized for promotion during captivity and subsequently promoted after release be entitled under section 2 of act of March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143, ch. 166), to pay, allowances, and precedence from date of rank stipulated in the later appointing orders. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 1/19/60 -- Armed Services.

### VETERANS

### SENATE

S 2861 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to negotiate a new contract with Sturgis S.D. re use of sewage facilities by Fort Meade Veterans' Hospital, Sturgis, S.D. MUNDT (R S.D.), Case (R S.D.) -- 1/20/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

### HOUSE

HR 9681 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide for payment of pensions to veterans of World War I. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 1/18/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9683 -- Similar to HR 9681. HERLONG (D Fla.) (by request) -- 1/18/60.

HR 9695 -- Extend veterans' home loan program to February 1, 1965; provide for direct loans to veterans in areas where housing credit is otherwise not generally available. MORRIS (D Okla.) -- 1/18/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9703 -- Similar to HR 9681. WIER (D Minn.) -- 1/18/60.

HR 9735 -- Amend section 610, title 38, USC, to authorize furnishing hospital care at Veterans' Administration facilities for Gold Star Mothers. LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/19/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9744 -- Prohibit severance of service-connected disability which has been in effect for 10 or more years, except when based on fraud. ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) -- 1/19/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9746 -- Similar to HR 9681. WAMPLER (D Ind.) -- 1/19/60.

HR 9764 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to negotiate a new contract with Sturgis, S.D., re use of the sewage facilities by Fort Meade Veterans' Hospital, Sturgis, S.D. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/20/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9768 -- Amend title 38, USC, to extend period within which veterans may pursue programs of education and training based upon Korean conflict service. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 1/20/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9784 -- Amend sections 706 and 744 of title 38, USC. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/20/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9785 -- Provide equitable adjustment of insurance status of certain members of Armed Forces. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/20/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9786 -- Amend sections 511 and 512 of title 38, USC, to permit Indian war and Spanish-American war veterans to elect to receive pension at rates applicable to veterans of World War I. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/20/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9787 -- Amend section 314, title 38, USC, to provide that an aid and attendance allowance of \$150 per month shall be paid to certain paraplegic veterans during periods in which they are not hospitalized at Government expense. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/20/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9788 -- Amend section 3104, title 38, USC, to prohibit the furnishing of benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration to any child on account of death of more than one parent in same parental line. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/20/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9789 -- Amend chapter 19, title 38, USC, to provide a double indemnity feature be included in policies of national service life insurance. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/20/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9790 -- Extend to veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Philippine Insurrection and Boxer Rebellion, eligibility for hospital care at Veterans' Administration facilities for any disability to same extent as outpatient medical services now furnished. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/20/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

- HR 9791 -- Amend section 4108 of title 38, USC, to provide persons rated as specialists in Department of Medicine and Surgery of Veterans' Administration not receive 15-percent special allowance unless specialty in which rated is usable in Veterans' Administration facilities. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/20/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 9792 -- Amend section 4111, title 38, USC, re the salary of managers of Veterans' Administration hospitals, domiciliaries, and centers. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/20/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 9824 -- Similar to HR 9681. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 1/21/60.
- HR 9836 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide pensions, and wartime rates of disability or death compensation, in case of veterans of Mexican border service in 1916 or 1917. SHIPLEY (D Ill.) -- 1/21/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

## 7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

### ASTRONAUTICS AND ATOMIC ENERGY

#### HOUSE

- HR 9675 -- Amend National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended. BROOKS (D La.) -- 1/18/60 -- Science and Astronautics.
- H J Res 567 -- Effect immediately transfer of Development Operations Division of Army Ballistic Missile Agency to National Aeronautics and Space Administration. SISK (D Calif.) -- 1/21/60 -- Science and Astronautics.

### COMMEMORATIVE

#### SENATE

- S J Res 151 -- Designate 20th day of April 1960 National Urban League Day. McGEE (D Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- 1/21/60 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 152 -- Authorize creation of a commission to consider and formulate plans for construction in D.C. of an appropriate permanent memorial to the memory of Woodrow Wilson. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Anderson (D N.M.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Bible (D Nev.), Byrd (D Va.), Case (R N.J.), Case (R S.D.), Clark (D Pa.), Cooper (R Ky.), Dodd (D Conn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Engle (D Calif.), Ervin (D N.C.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Green (D R.I.), Hart (D Mich.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hill (D Ala.), Holland (D Fla.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Johnson (D Texas), Johnston (D S.C.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kerr (D Okla.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Long (D Hawaii), Long (D La.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McGee (D Wyo.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.), Moss (D Utah), Murray (D Mont.), Muskie (D Maine), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Robertson (D Va.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Symington (D Mo.), Wiley (R Wis.), Yarborough (D Texas), Young (R N.D.) -- 1/21/60 -- Rules and Administration.

#### HOUSE

- HR 9749 -- Strike medals in commemoration of 100th anniversary of founding of Pony Express. DIXON (R Utah) -- 1/19/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- H J Res 554 -- Declare Good Friday in each year a legal public holiday. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/18/60 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 555 -- Establish third Thursday in August of every year as Indian Day. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/19/60 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 556 -- Authorize the President of the U.S. to designate the year 1960 as "Pony Express Year." DIXON (R Utah) -- 1/19/60 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 559 -- Designate the 17th day of December in each year as "Wright Brothers Day." MARTIN (R Mass.) -- 1/19/60 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 560 -- Establish National Zoo Week. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 1/19/60 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 564 -- Designate fourth Sunday of September as Senior Citizens Day. HOGAN (D Ind.) -- 1/20/60 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 566 -- Authorize President to issue a proclamation designating January 22 of each year as Ukrainian Independence Day. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 1/21/60 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 568 -- Create a commission to formulate plans for construction in D.C. of an appropriate permanent memorial to memory of Woodrow Wilson. ABBITT (D Va.) -- 1/21/60 -- House Administration.
- H J Res 569 -- Similar to H J Res 568. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 1/21/60.
- H J Res 570 -- Similar to H J Res 568. CANFIELD (R N.J.) -- 1/21/60.
- H J Res 571 -- Similar to H J Res 568. CAHILL (R N.J.) -- 1/21/60.
- H J Res 572 -- Similar to H J Res 568. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 1/21/60.
- H J Res 573 -- Similar to H J Res 568. DOWNING (D Va.) -- 1/21/60.
- H J Res 574 -- Similar to H J Res 568. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 1/21/60.
- H J Res 575 -- Similar to H J Res 568. GLENN (R N.J.) -- 1/21/60.
- H J Res 576 -- Similar to H J Res 568. HARRISON (D Va.) -- 1/21/60.
- H J Res 577 -- Similar to H J Res 568. OSMERS (R N.J.) -- 1/21/60.
- H J Res 578 -- Similar to H J Res 568. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/21/60.
- H J Res 579 -- Similar to H J Res 568. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 1/21/60.
- H J Res 580 -- Similar to H J Res 568. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/21/60.

- H J Res 581 -- Similar to H J Res 568. WALLHAUSER (R N.J.) -- 1/21/60.
- H J Res 582 -- Similar to H J Res 568. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 1/21/60.
- H Res 422 -- Extend greetings and sincere felicitations to members and clergy of African Methodist Episcopal Church on occasion of 200th anniversary of birth of Bishop Richard Allen, founder of African Methodist Episcopal Church. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 1/18/60 -- Judiciary.
- H Res 424 -- Extend good wishes and felicitations on occasion of unveiling of a bust of Noble Sissle, a great American showman and musician. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 1/18/60 -- Judiciary.

### CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

#### SENATE

- S 2868 -- Protect the right to vote in national elections by making unlawful requirement that a poll tax be paid as a prerequisite to voting in such elections. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Douglas (D Ill.), Allott (R Colo.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Beall (R Md.), Bush (R Conn.), Case (R N.J.), Church (D Idaho), Clark (D Pa.), Cooper (R Ky.), Hart (D Mich.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Long (D Hawaii), McCarthy (D Minn.), Morse (D Ore.), Moss (D Utah), Murray (D Mont.), Muskie (D Maine), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Scott (R Pa.), Williams (D N.J.), Young (D Ohio) -- 1/20/60 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 246 -- Re investigation of efficiency and economy of all branches of Government. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 1/18/60 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 247 -- Re additional funds and clerical assistance for Public Works Committee. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 1/18/60 -- Public Works.
- S Res 248 -- Re additional funds for committee on Government Operations. JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 1/18/60 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 249 -- Re extension of time for Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field to file report. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 1/18/60 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 250 -- Re continuance of study of U.S. foreign policy. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 1/18/60 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 251 -- Re committee service. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 1/18/60 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 252 -- Re continuance of Committee on Unemployment Problems. MCCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 1/18/60 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 253 -- Create a select committee to study question of jurisdiction of U.S. courts over employees of the Armed Forces outside the territorial limits of the U.S. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 1/19/60 -- Judiciary.
- S Res 254 -- Establish select committee to investigate impact of labor-management disputes and of collective bargaining on national economy and their effect on American public. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 1/19/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S Res 255 -- Re funds for study of interagency coordination. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 1/20/60 -- Rules and Administration.

#### HOUSE

- H J Res 553 -- Amend joint resolution of March 25, 1953, re electrical and mechanical office equipment for use of Members, officers, and committees of the House of Representatives, to remove certain limitations. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/18/60 -- House Administration.
- H Con Res 457 -- Authorize printing as a House document a publication re the nomination and election of President and Vice President, including manner of selecting delegates to national political conventions. EVERETT (D Tenn.) -- 1/18/60 -- House Administration.
- H Res 421 -- Amend House Resolution 107, 86th Congress. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/18/60 -- House Administration.
- H Res 423 -- Provide additional funds for expenses of studies, investigations, and inquiries authorized by House Resolution 81. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 1/18/60 -- House Administration.
- H Res 425 -- Provide funds for Committee on Judiciary. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/20/60 -- House Administration.
- H Res 427 -- Provide for further expenses of investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 101. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/20/60 -- House Administration.
- H Res 428 -- Re printing for use of the Joint Committee on Defense Production, U.S. Congress, upon requisition of the chairman thereof, not to exceed 1,000 additional copies of the report entitled "Ninth Annual Report of the Activities of the Joint Committee on Defense Production." BROWN (D Ga.) -- 1/21/60 -- House Administration.

### GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

#### SENATE

- S 2841 -- Authorize and direct Administrator of General Services to publish on microfilm the original military and naval records of the Civil War, both Union and Confederate. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 1/18/60 -- Government Operations.
- S 2849 -- Prescribe a Federal Code of Administrative Practice to govern administrative proceedings of departments and agencies of the U.S. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 1/19/60 -- Judiciary.



## HOUSE

- HR 9674 -- Authorize payment to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and special assessments re certain Federal real property. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 1/18/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 9697 -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property of the U.S. to city of Phoenix, Ariz., RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/18/60 -- Government Operations.

## INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

## SENATE

- S 2839 -- Establish a Commission on American Samoa. LONG (D Hawaii) -- 1/18/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2840 -- Create a Federal planning commission to conduct a study of possible establishment in D.C. of a national fisheries center. BEALL (R Md.) -- 1/18/60 -- District of Columbia.
- S 2877 -- Reconvey tribally owned lands by the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of state of Washington to allottees, their heirs, devisees, or assigns. JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 1/21/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2878 -- Adjust Indian and non-Indian land use area in vicinity of the Navajo Indian Reservation in New Mexico. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 1/21/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2889 -- Amend act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the D.C.," approved March 3, 1901, eliminate requirement that certain D.C. corporations be required to have a majority of their trustees citizens of D.C. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 1/22/60 -- District of Columbia.

## HOUSE

- HR 9691 -- Create a Federal planning commission to conduct a study of possible establishment in D.C. of a national fisheries center. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/18/60 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 9722 -- Similar to HR 9691. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 1/19/60 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 9726 -- Amend act entitled "An act to provide for voluntary apprenticeship in the District of Columbia." BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/19/60 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 9727 -- Similar to HR 9691. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/19/60.
- HR 9737 -- Amend act of March 3, 1901, to eliminate requirement that certain D.C. corporations be managed by trustees the majority of whom are citizens of D.C. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/19/60 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 9739 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that income derived by an Indian from tribal lands or allotted and restricted Indian lands shall not be subject to income tax. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/19/60 -- Ways and Means.

## JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

## SENATE

- S 2850 -- Appoint one circuit judge for seventh judicial circuit. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Capehart (R Ind.), Wiley (R Wis.), Hartke (D Ind.) -- 1/19/60 -- Judiciary.
- S 2852 -- Encourage creation of original ornamental designs of useful articles by protecting authors for a limited time against unauthorized copying and preserve copyright protection for creators of artistic works in which copyright subsists. TALMADGE (D Ga.) -- 1/19/60 -- Judiciary.

## HOUSE

- HR 9676 -- Amend section 4248 of title 18, USC, re termination of custody of mentally incompetent prisoners. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/18/60 -- Judiciary.

## LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

## SENATE

- S 2842 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to Northeastern Water and Related Land Resources Compact. BUSH (R Conn.), Bridges (R N.H.), Cotton (R N.H.), Dodd (D Conn.), Green (D R.I.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Muskie (D Maine), Pastore (D R.I.), Prouty (R Vt.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- 1/18/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2843 -- Further modify lower Mississippi River flood control and improvement project, originally adopted May 15, 1928. LONG (D La.), Ellender (D La.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Hennings (D Mo.), Symington (D Mo.) -- 1/18/60 -- Public Works.
- S 2844 -- Provide for adjustments in the lands or interests therein acquired for Kanopolis Dam and Reservoir, Kansas, by reconveyance of certain lands or interests therein to former owners thereof. SCHOEPPPEL (R Kan.) -- 1/18/60 -- Public Works.
- S 2858 -- Secure the U.S. from losing essential mineral reserves and preserve an adequate mineral reserve stabilization base for emergencies. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 1/19/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2859 -- Impose certain requirements upon persons engaging in certain activities re public lands. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 1/19/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

- S 2860 -- Provide for a highway bridge over Missouri River west or southwest of Platte, S.D. CASE (R S.D.) -- 1/19/60 -- Public Works.
- S 2875 -- Authorize construction of certain improvements in interest of flood control and allied purposes on the Gila and Salt Rivers, Ariz., from Gillespie Dam to Granite Reef Dam. MURRAY (D Mont.), Monroney (D Okla.), McCarthy (D Minn.) -- 1/21/60 -- Public Works.
- S 2881 -- Authorize improvement of Noyo River and Harbor, Calif., in the interest of navigation. KUCHEL (R Calif.), Engle (D Calif.) -- 1/21/60 -- Public Works.
- S 2885 -- Establish an Office of Coal Research within the Department of Interior; provide for and encourage research to determine improved means of producing and utilizing coal. CLARK (D Pa.), Murray (D Mont.), McGee (D Wyo.), Carroll (D Colo.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Douglas (D Ill.) -- 1/22/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S J Res 150 -- Permit Secretary of Interior to continue to deliver water to lands in the Third Division, Riverton Federal reclamation project, Wyoming. McGEE (D Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- 1/18/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

## HOUSE

- HR 9708 -- Require an act of Congress for public land withdrawals in excess of 5,000 acres in the aggregate for any project or facility of any department or agency of the Government. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 1/18/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 9721 -- Authorize adjustment, in the public interest, of rentals under leases entered into for provision of commercial recreational facilities at the John H. Kerr Reservoir, Va.-N.C. ABBITT (D Va.) -- 1/19/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 9723 -- Impose certain requirements upon persons engaging in certain activities re public lands. ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) -- 1/19/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 9724 -- Similar to HR 9708. BARING (D Nev.) -- 1/19/60.
- HR 9729 -- Convey certain real property of the U.S. to Tullahoma, Tenn. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 1/19/60 -- Government Operations.
- HR 9740 -- Similar to HR 9708. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/19/60.
- HR 9742 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to strengthen and improve national transportation system, insure protection of public interest. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 1/19/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 9747 -- Similar to HR 9708. WIER (D Minn.) -- 1/19/60.
- HR 9750 -- Supplement act of June 14, 1926, as amended, to permit any state to acquire certain public lands for recreational use. DIXON (R Utah) -- 1/19/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 9772 -- Provide that withdrawals and reservations of public lands for nondefense uses shall take effect only upon certain conditions. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 1/20/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 9773 -- Similar to HR 9708. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 1/20/60.
- HR 9776 -- Re relief of city of New York. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/20/60 -- Judiciary.
- HR 9779 -- Authorize construction of certain improvements in interest of flood control and allied purposes on the Gila and Salt Rivers, Ariz., from Gillespie Dam to Granite Reef Dam. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/20/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 9783 -- Determine need for a canal across Santa Rosa Island, Fla., in vicinity of Navarre to connect Santa Rosa Sound with the Gulf of Mexico. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/20/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 9802 -- Prohibit Secretary of Commerce from approving plans, specifications, and estimates for a portion of a route on the Interstate System in Nevada, and prohibit further obligation or expenditure of Federal funds in connection with such route. BARING (D Nev.) -- 1/21/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 9827 -- Authorize improvement of Noyo River and Harbor, Calif., in the interest of navigation. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 1/21/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 9828 -- Similar to HR 9708. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 1/21/60.
- HR 9830 -- Similar to HR 9708. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 1/21/60.
- HR 9837 -- Further modify the lower Mississippi River flood control and improvement project, originally adopted May 15, 1928. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 1/21/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 9838 -- Similar to HR 9742. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 1/21/60.
- H J Res 557 -- Convey lands to states for recreational purposes. KING (D Utah) -- 1/19/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

## POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

## SENATE

- S 2856 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to grant Members of Congress and employees eligibility for benefits under act after performance of 5 years of any combination of creditable civilian service. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 1/19/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 2857 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for refunds of contribution of annuitants whose length of service exceeds amount necessary to provide maximum annuity allowable. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 1/19/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 2869 -- Restore size and weight limitations on fourth-class matter mailed to or from Alaska and Hawaii which existed prior to their admission as states. LONG (D Hawaii), Johnston (D S.C.), Fong (R Hawaii), Bartlett (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 1/20/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

## HOUSE

HR 9672 -- Amend Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 to reduce from 10 hours to 9 hours length of period in which 8 hours of work per day be performed. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/18/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 9705 -- Provide for investment of civil service retirement and disability fund, for appropriations to such fund. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 1/18/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 9733 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to permit the inclusion of military pay in computation of average salary for annuity purposes. KING (D Utah) -- 1/19/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 9741 -- Clarify law re transportation of airmail. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 1/19/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 9804 -- Include holders of star route and other contracts for carrying of mail under provisions of Civil Service Retirement Act. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 1/21/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 9817 -- Amend section 204(d), Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948, to provide special rates of postage for transmission in mails of certain official school records of students. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/21/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 9826 -- Similar to HR 9817. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 1/21/60.  
 HR 9840 -- Promote greater equity in administration of pay systems of employees in VA under prevailing rate schedules by providing for certain adjustments in compensation. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 1/21/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

## 8. Taxes and Economic Policy

## BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

## HOUSE

HR 9692 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act, to promote quality and price stabilization, define and restrain certain unfair methods of distribution and confirm and define rights of producers and resellers in distribution of goods identified by distinguishing brands, names, or trademarks. MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 1/18/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.  
 HR 9777 -- Require air carriers to inspect for destructive substances all articles taken aboard certain aircraft operated by them in air transportation; permit persons injured by failure of an air carrier to so inspect to bring an action for damages against air carrier. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 1/20/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.  
 HR 9778 -- Amend section 601(a) of Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require air carriers to maintain route maps in conjunction with certain weather information for benefit of passengers. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/20/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.  
 HR 9825 -- Require disclosure of finance charges in connection with extensions of credit. MEYER (D Vt.) -- 1/21/60 -- Banking and Currency.  
 HR 9831 -- Amend Bankruptcy Act to increase amount of wages entitled to priority to \$1,800; provide pension and welfare benefits earned by an employee shall have same priority as direct wages. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 1/21/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 9833 -- Amend title V of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to remove certain limitations on construction differential subsidy. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/21/60.

HR 9839 -- Provide additional punishment for corporate officers violating the antitrust laws; provide that such officers may be barred for not more than 1 year from serving in such corporate capacity. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/21/60 -- Judiciary.

## TAXES AND TARIFFS

## SENATE

S 2851 -- Continue until close of June 30, 1961, suspension of duties on metal scrap. MCCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 1/19/60 -- Finance.  
 S 2879 -- Provide special tax credit against social security taxes to employers who employ individuals who are 45 years of age or over. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 1/21/60 -- Finance.  
 S 2883 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide same treatment for prepaid dues income received by a nonprofit motor club as provided for prepaid subscription income. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/22/60 -- Finance.

## HOUSE

HR 9660 -- Amend section 6659 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re procedure for assessing certain additions to tax. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 1/18/60 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 9661 -- Similar to HR 9660. MASON (R Ill.) -- 1/18/60.  
 HR 9662 -- Make technical revisions in the income-tax provisions of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re estates, trusts, partners, and partnerships. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 1/18/60 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 9663 -- Similar to HR 9662. MASON (R Ill.) -- 1/18/60.  
 HR 9685 -- Amend section 309 (a) (1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. KING (D Calif.) -- 1/18/60 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 9736 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to impose a duty upon importation of bread. MCINTIRE (R Maine) -- 1/19/60 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 9810 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide funds for educational purposes by providing increased incentives for private giving through allowance of a tax credit for charitable contributions to institutions of higher learning. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 1/21/60 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 9819 -- Re income-tax treatment of cost-of-living allowances received by certain caretakers and clerks employed by National Guard outside continental U.S., or in Hawaii. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 1/21/60 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 9820 -- Extend for additional 3 years period during which certain tanning extracts, including certain extracts, decoctions, and preparations which (irrespective of their chief use) are suitable for use for tanning, may be imported free of duty. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/21/60 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 9821 -- Similar to HR 9820. VAN PELT (R Wis.) -- 1/21/60.  
 HR 9823 -- Provide special tax credit against social security taxes to employers who employ individuals 45 years of age or over. KING (D Calif.) -- 1/21/60 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 9835 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit certain farmers to make an election re the taxable year in which income from price support program for upland cotton will be included in their gross income. RUTHERFORD (D Texas) -- 1/21/60 -- Ways and Means.  
 H Con Res 464 -- Re the sense of Congress that the U.S. should not grant further tariff reductions in the forthcoming tariff negotiations. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 1/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

## Capitol Briefs

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Labor Department Jan. 22 reported that the consumer price index dropped one-tenth of 1 percent between November and December, to 125.5 of the 1947-49 average. It was the first drop in four months. Through calendar year 1959, the index rose 1.5 percentage points -- from 124.0 in December 1958 to the current 125.5. (1959 Weekly Report p. 1587)

## DIXON-YATES APPEAL

The Justice Department Jan. 19 asked the Supreme Court to review a July 15, 1959 U.S. Court of Claims decision awarding the Dixon-Yates power combine \$1,867,545. The Court of Claims voted 3-2 to award Dixon-Yates damages because the Government cancelled a contract for construction of a \$107-million power plant at West Memphis, Ark. The Government contended the contract was invalid because Adolphe Wenzell, a Budget Bureau consultant, also worked for a firm that represented Dixon-Yates in the contract. (1955 Almanac p. 533; 1959 Weekly Report p. 973)

## DISCHARGE PROCEDURE ON CIVIL RIGHTS, HOME-RULE BILLS

The fate of two controversial House bills, civil rights (HR 8601) and District of Columbia home rule (HR 4633), may depend on a rarely used parliamentary device -- the so-called discharge "petition" -- that has resulted in only one law during its 50 years of existence. (For list of Members signing civil rights petition, see p. 166; for latest civil rights developments, see p. 178)

Under the discharge rule (H Rule 27, iv), a majority of the House (219 Members at present), by signing a motion (popularly called a discharge "petition") to discharge a committee from consideration of a bill, may bring to the floor after a complicated series of parliamentary steps:

(1) any public bill that has been before a standing committee of the House for 30 days; or

(2) any committee-approved bill that has been before the House Rules Committee for seven legislative days without receiving a special "rule" for debate giving it the green light for floor action.

In addition, the discharge rule permits dislodging of a special rule from the Rules Committee for debate on a bill that has been before a standing committee for 30 days -- a combination of the first two procedures.

The discharge "petition" is thus a device by which a majority of House Members can pull a bill out of a legislative committee or the Rules Committee and bring it directly to the floor. Its aim is to circumvent normal procedure.

### Reasons for Petitions

Under normal procedure any bill, before it gets to the floor, must first be approved and reported by the legislative committee to which it was referred when it was introduced. Then, unless it is in a small group of "privileged" bills -- notably an appropriations bill which can be brought to the floor directly three days after being reported -- or is so non-controversial that it may be considered under "consent" or "suspension of the rules" procedure, it goes to the Rules Committee.

The Rules Committee has the right to grant any bill a "rule" (in the form of a House resolution) for floor debate, limiting the length of debate and the floor amendments that may be offered. Once the Rules Committee has reported a "rule," that rule may be called up to the floor immediately; if it is adopted, debate on this bill itself normally follows immediately, under the conditions set forth in the rule.

For this reason, legislative committees reporting bills of a controversial nature seek to bring them to the floor by obtaining a rule from the Rules Committee. If the Rules Committee, because it opposes the legislation, refuses to grant it a rule the discharge procedure is almost the only way possible of getting the bill to the floor rapidly and of limiting debate on it.

Backers of the civil rights bill were using the discharge petition because the Rules Committee had refused to grant a rule to the civil rights bill.

Backers of D.C. home rule are using it because the House District of Columbia Committee has failed to approve the home-rule bill.

Descriptions of the procedures used to discharge these two bills, and of the details of the discharge procedures, are set forth below.

### Civil Rights, D.C. Petitions

● **CIVIL RIGHTS** -- The civil rights bill (HR 8601 -- H Rept 956) was reported by the House Judiciary Committee Aug. 20, 1959 and a rule requested for debate on the bill. On Aug. 26, when the bill had failed to receive Rules Committee action, Judiciary Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) filed a resolution (H Res 359) that granted the bill a rule limiting debate and amendments. After the required seven days had passed and there was still no Rules Committee action, either on H Res 359 or any other rule to bring the bill to the floor, Celler Sept. 7 filed a motion ("petition") to discharge H Res 359 from that Committee. If the Celler motion received the required 219 signatures, it could be called up for House consideration; if the House adopted the motion, that would mean that the Rules Committee was discharged from jurisdiction over H Res 359 and the House could proceed to consider it. If the House next adopted H Res 359 -- which merely provided a rule for floor debate on the civil rights bill (HR 8601) -- the House could then finally proceed to debate the civil rights bill itself.

● **HOME RULE** -- Supporters of D.C. home rule faced a more complicated parliamentary and psychological situation because the House District of Columbia Committee had failed to approve any of the numerous home-rule bills before it, including the one (S 1681 -- S Rept 477) passed by the Senate July 7, 1959. (1959 Almanac p. 312) To discharge a bill from the D.C. Committee proponents had two alternatives: (1) a motion to bring the bill directly to the House floor, in which case it would be subject to the "general rules of the House," which would mean unlimited debate and amendments; or (2) a motion to discharge from the Rules Committee a special rule taking the home-rule bill from the D.C. Committee and sending it to the floor with a limitation both on the length of debate and the number of amendments that could be offered.

Home-rule supporters chose the second alternative, and a resolution (H Res 339) to take the Administration-supported home-rule bill (HR 4633) from the District Committee and bring it to the floor was filed with the Rules Committee Aug. 10 by Rep. John R. Foley (D Md.), a member of the D.C. Committee. HR 4633 had been before the District Committee since Feb. 17, considerably longer than the necessary 30 days.

On Aug. 20, when seven days had passed without Rules Committee action on H Res 339, another member of the District Committee, Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.), filed a

motion ("petition") to discharge H Res 339 from the Rules Committee. Multer's petition reportedly had been signed by 141 Members as of Jan. 20. If the Multer petition won 219 signatures, procedure would be the same as with the civil rights petition: first the motion ("petition") to discharge H Res 339 from Rules could be called up and considered; if it was adopted, the House would next consider H Res 339; if that were adopted, consideration of the home-rule bill itself would be in order, with debate governed by the rules set forth in H Res 339.

### Details of Procedure

Following are the details of the discharge petition.

To start the procedure in motion, a Representative gives the House Clerk a motion in writing to discharge legislation (either a bill or a resolution bringing a bill to the floor) from any House committee. After receiving the motion, the House Clerk accepts signatures of Members at his desk; the motion can be signed only while the House is in session. (Signatures on the civil rights and

home-rule "petitions" were obtained until Sept. 15, 1959, when Congress adjourned for the year, and the petitions again were open for signature when the second session convened Jan. 6.)

To be voted on, the discharge motion must be signed by a majority of the Representatives (219 at present). Signatures may be withdrawn by a Member, in writing. Until the motion has been signed by the required number of Members, the House Clerk does not reveal the names of those who have signed. When a majority has signed, the discharge motion is immediately entered on the Journal, printed with the signatures in the Congressional Record, and referred to the Discharge Calendar (Calendar of Motions to Discharge Committees). It is then ready to be called up for consideration by the House.

However, it may be called up only on the second and fourth Mondays of each month (except during the last six days of the session) and must have been on the Discharge Calendar seven legislative days. Once these conditions are met, any Member who signed the motion and who

(Continued on page 168)

### Names of Members Who Signed Civil Rights Petition

In the chart below, the names of 186 House Members (D 154, R 32) known to have signed the Celler (D N.Y.) civil rights discharge petition as of Jan. 27 are marked with symbol "X". The list was supplied to Congressional Quarterly by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. Although Rep. Boyle (D Ill.) died

since signing the petition, and Rep. Dollinger (D,N.Y.) retired from the House, their names may not be removed from the petition, and count validly toward the required 219 signatures, until successors are chosen. Although five additional Members reportedly had signed by Jan. 27 (making a 191 total), their names were not available.

SIGNERS OF CIVIL RIGHTS		DISCHARGE PETITION	
ALABAMA		25 Kasem	X
3 Andrews		17 King	X
1 Boykin		26 Roosevelt	X
7 Elliott		21 <i>Hiestand</i>	
2 Grant		22 Holt	
9 Huddleston		18 Hosmer	
8 Jones		16 Jackson	
5 Rains		24 Lipscomb	
4 Roberts		15 McDonough	
6 Selden		20 Smith	
ALASKA		COLORADO	
AL Rivers	X	4 Aspinall	
ARIZONA		2 Johnson	X
2 Udall	X	1 Rogers	X
1 Rhodes		3 Chenoweth	
ARKANSAS		CONNECTICUT	
5 Alford		2 Bowles	X
1 Gathings		1 Daddario	X
4 Harris		3 Giaimo	X
2 Mills		4 Irwin	X
6 Norrell		AL Kowalski	X
3 Trimble		5 Monagan	X
CALIFORNIA		DELAWARE	
7 Cohelan	X	AL McDowell	X
14 Hagen	X	FLORIDA	
2 Johnson	X	2 Bennett	
11 McFall	X	4 Fascell	
1 Miller (C.W.)	X	7 Haley	
8 Miller (G.P.)	X	5 Herlong	
3 Moss	X	8 Matthews	
29 Sound	X	6 Rogers	
5 Shelley	X	3 Sikes	
27 Sheppard		1 Cramer	
12 Sisk	X	GEORGIA	
6 Baldwin	X	8 Blitch	
10 Gubser	X	10 Brown	
4 Mailliard		5 Davis	
13 Teague		4 Flynt	
28 Utt		3 Forrester	
30 Wilson		9 Landrum	
9 Younger		7 Mitchell	
Los Angeles County		2 Pilcher	
23 Doyle	X	1 Preston	
19 Hollifield	X	6 Vinson	
		HAWAII	
		AL Inouye	X
		IDAHO	
		1 Pfost	X
		2 Budge	
		ILLINOIS	
		25 Gray	X
		21 Mack	X
		24 Price	X
		23 Shipley	X
		16 Allen	
		17 Arends	
		19 Chipperfield	
		14 Hoffman	
		15 Mason	
		18 Michel	
		20 Simpson	
		22 Springer	X
		Chicago-Cook County	
		12 Boyle	X
		1 Dawson	X
		5 Kluczynski	X
		7 Libonati	X
		3 Murphy	X
		6 O'Brien	X
		2 O'Hara	X
		11 Pucinski	X
		8 Rostenkowski	
		9 Yates	X
		13 Church	X
		10 Collier	
		4 Deruinski	
		INDIANA	
		11 Barr	X
		3 Brademas	X
		8 Denton	X
		10 Harmon	
		9 Hogan	X
		1 Madden	X
		5 Roush	X
		6 Wampler	X
		4 Adair	
		7 Bray	
		2 Halleck	
		IOWA	
		6 Coad	
		5 Smith	X
		2 Wolf	X
		3 Gross	X
		8 Hoeven	
		7 Jensen	
		4 Kyle	
		1 Schwengel	X
		KANSAS	
		5 Breeding	X
		2 George	X
		3 Hargis	X
		1 Avery	
		4 Rees	
		6 Smith	
		KENTUCKY	
		3 Burke	X
		4 Chelf	
		2 Natcher	
		7 Perkins	
		5 Spence	
		1 Stubblefield	
		6 Watts	
		8 Siler	
		LOUISIANA	
		2 Boggs	
		4 Brooks	
		1 Hebert	
		8 McSween	

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*



6 Morrison		NEBRASKA		7 Lennon		6 McMillan	
5 Passman		3 Brock	X	5 Scott		2 Riley	
7 Thompson		4 McGinley	X	11 Whitener		1 Rivers	
3 Willis		2 Cunningham	X	10 Jonas		<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>	
<b>MAINE</b>		1 Weaver		<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>		1 McGovern	X
2 Coffin	X	<b>NEVADA</b>		AL Burdick	X	2 Berry	
1 Oliver	X	AL Baring	X	AL Short		<b>TENNESSEE</b>	
3 McIntire		<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>		<b>OHIO</b>		6 Bass	
<b>MARYLAND</b>		2 Bass	X	9 Ashley	X	9 Davis	
2 Brewster	X	1 Merrow	X	11 Cook	X	8 Everett	
4 Fallon	X	<b>NEW JERSEY</b>		20 Feighan	X	4 Evins	
6 Foley	X	11 Addonizio	X	18 Hays	X	3 Frazier	
7 Friedel	X	14 Daniels	X	19 Kirwan	X	5 Loser	
3 Garmatz		13 Gallagher	X	17 Levering	X	7 Murray	
1 Johnson		10 Rodino	X	10 Moeller	X	2 Baker	
5 Lankford		4 Thompson	X	6 Vacancy		1 Reece	
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>		3 Auchincloss		21 Vanik	X	<b>TEXAS</b>	
2 Boland	X	1 Cabill	X	14 Ayres		3 Beckworth	
13 Burke	X	8 Canfield	X	13 Baumbart		2 Brooks	
4 Donohue	X	6 Dwyer	X	8 Betts		17 Burleson	
7 Lane	X	5 Frelinghuysen		22 Bolton	X	22 Casey	
8 Macdonald	X	2 Glenn	X	16 Bow		7 Dowdy	
12 McCormack		9 Osmer	X	7 Brown		21 Fisher	
11 O'Neill		12 Wallbauser	X	12 Devine		13 Ikard	
3 Philbin	X	7 Widnall		15 Henderson		20 Kilday	
6 Bates		<b>NEW MEXICO</b>		2 Hess		15 Kilgore	
1 Conte	X	AL Montoya	X	5 Latta		19 Mahon	
10 Curtis	X	AL Morris	X	4 McCulloch		1 Patman	
9 Keith		<b>NEW YORK</b>		23 Minshall		11 Poage	
14 Martin		41 Dulski	X	3 Schenck		4 Rayburn	
5 Rogers		30 O'Brien	X	1 Scherer		18 Rogers	
<b>MICHIGAN</b>		32 Stratton	X	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>		16 Rutherford	
7 O'Hara	X	27 Barry		3 Albert		6 Teague	
12 Bennett		3 Becker		2 Edmondson		8 Thomas	
8 Bentley		2 Derounian		5 Jarman		9 Thompson	
18 Broomfield	X	26 Dooley		6 Morris		10 Thornberry	
10 Cederberg		33 Kilburn		4 Steed		12 Wright	
6 Chamberlain		40 Miller		1 Belcher		14 Young	
5 Ford		39 Ostertag		<b>OREGON</b>		5 Alger	
9 Griffin		42 Pillion		3 Green	X	<b>UTAH</b>	
4 Hoffman		34 Pirnie		4 Porter	X	2 King	X
3 Jabansen		43 Goodell	X	2 Ullman	X	1 Dixon	
11 Knox		35 Riehlman		1 Norblad	X	<b>VERMONT</b>	
2 Meader		37 Robison		<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>		AL Meyer	X
<b>Detroit-Wayne County</b>		28 St. George		25 Clark	X	<b>VIRGINIA</b>	
13 Diggs	X	36 Taber		21 Dent	X	4 Abbitt	
15 Dingell	X	31 Taylor		11 Flood	X	1 Downing	
17 Griffiths	X	1 Wainwright		30 Holland	X	3 Gary	
16 Lesinski	X	38 Weiss		28 Moorhead	X	2 Hardy	
1 Machrowicz	X	29 Wharton		26 Morgan	X	7 Harrison	
14 Rabaut	X	<b>New York City</b>		10 Prokop	X	9 Jennings	
<b>MINNESOTA</b>		8 Anfuso	X	19 Quigley	X	8 Smith	
8 Blatnik	X	24 Buckley	X	14 Rhodes	X	5 Tuck	
4 Karth	X	11 Celler	X	15 Walter		10 Brophy	
6 Marshall		7 Delaney	X	17 Vacancy		6 Poff	
3 Wier	X	23 Dollinger	X	29 Corbett	X	<b>WASHINGTON</b>	
7 Andersen		19 Farstein	X	8 Curtin		7 Magnuson	X
1 Quie		22 Healey	X	9 Dague		5 Horan	
5 Judd	X	6 Holtzman	X	12 Fenton		3 Mack	
9 Langen		10 Kelly	X	27 Fulton	X	4 May	
2 Nelsen		9 Keogh	X	23 Gavin		1 Pelly	X
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>		13 Multer	X	24 Kearns		6 Tollefson	X
1 Abernethy		16 Powell	X	13 Lafore		2 Westland	
6 Colmer		14 Rooney	X	7 Milliken		<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>	
3 Smith		18 Santangelo	X	16 Mumma		3 Bailey	X
2 Whitten		20 Teller	X	22 Saylor		4 Hechler	X
4 Williams		21 Zelenko	X	18 Vacancy		5 Kee	X
5 Winstead		5 Bosch		20 Van Zandt		6 Slack	X
<b>MISSOURI</b>		12 Dorn	X	<b>Philadelphia</b>		2 Staggers	X
5 Bolling	X	25 Fino	X	1 Barrett	X	1 Moore	X
7 Brown	X	4 Halpern	X	3 Byrne	X	<b>WISCONSIN</b>	
9 Cannon		17 Lindsay	X	2 Granahan	X	1 Flynn	X
8 Carnahan		15 Ray		5 Green	X	9 Johnson	X
4 Randall		<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>		4 Nix	X	2 Kastenmeier	X
6 Hull		9 Alexander		6 Toll	X	5 Reuss	X
10 Jones		3 Barden		<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>		4 Zablocki	X
1 Karsten	X	1 Bonner		2 Fogarty	X	8 Byrnes	
11 Moulder		4 Cooley		1 Forand	X	7 Laird	
3 Sullivan	X	6 Durham		<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>		10 O'Konski	X
2 Curtis		2 Fountain		4 Ashmore		6 Van Pelt	
<b>MONTANA</b>		12 Hall		3 Dorn		3 Witbrow	X
2 Anderson	X	8 Kitchin		5 Hemphill		<b>WYOMING</b>	
1 Metcalf	X					AL Thomson	

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

## History of Discharge Rule

The modern discharge rule was first adopted June 17, 1910 (there was a discharge rule in the post-Revolutionary War period but it was soon discarded). Major changes as the rule evolved to its present form:

June 17, 1910 -- Under this rule, a single Member could enter a written motion to discharge a committee, regardless of how long the bill in question had been before the committee, and could call it up for House consideration any Monday following the reading of the unanimous consent calendar. Debate on the motion was limited to 20 minutes. However, so many opportunities for dilatory action through intervening motions were provided that the 1910 discharge rule proved limited in usefulness.

April 5, 1911 -- The rule was changed to require a bill to be in committee 15 days before a discharge motion could be filed.

Feb. 3, 1912 -- Additional opportunities for dilatory action were provided, making the rule almost useless.

Jan. 18, 1924 -- One hundred and fifty signatures on the discharge motion were required before it could be called up. The length of time a bill was required to be in committee before a discharge motion could be filed was extended to 30 days.

Dec. 7, 1925 -- The number of required signatures was raised to 218. Opportunities for intervening motions were reduced somewhat. Debate on the discharge motion was increased to 40 minutes.

Dec. 8, 1931 -- The number of required signatures was reduced to 145 and debate on the motion to 20 minutes. For the first time, a discharged bill became a matter of privilege after the motion to discharge was adopted; this reduced opportunities for dilatory action. In addition, the requirement was added that legislation be in the Rules Committee seven days before a motion could be offered to discharge it from that Committee.

Jan. 3, 1935 -- The present discharge rule was adopted, specifying that a majority of the House must sign the petition.

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seeks recognition from the Speaker must be recognized to call up the motion; the only intervening motion permissible while the House is considering a discharge motion is one to adjourn.

When a discharge motion is called up, the bill or resolution affected is read to the House by title only, to avoid dilatory tactics. Debate on a discharge motion is limited to 10 minutes for and 10 minutes against. It is adopted by simple majority vote of Members present.

If a motion is adopted discharging the Rules Committee from a resolution governing debate (as would be the case with the civil rights bill), the House immediately votes on that resolution. Upon its adoption, the House then considers the bill involved under the rules for debate specified in the resolution.

If a standing committee is discharged of any public bill or resolution, a signer of the discharge motion can move for consideration of the discharged legislation. This consideration motion is not debatable and is made a matter of high privilege. If agreed to, it allows the discharged bill to be considered under the general rules of the House

and to remain the unfinished business until disposed of.

Once the House has acted on a discharge motion, no other discharge motion substantially the same in meaning can be entertained for the remainder of the session.

## Reluctance to Use

The discharge petition is used to pry out of a committee legislation that is opposed by the majority of the committee's members. Committees, which evaluate all proposals before reporting them to the House, almost never report legislation adversely; instead, it is pigeonholed in committee. The Foley-Multer and Celler petitions are attempts to force the D.C. and Rules Committees, on which Southern Democrats opposed to the two bills have strong representation, to discharge the "rights" bills.

Many Representatives are reluctant to use the discharge rule. Some simply oppose the legislation concerned and would be content to see it die in the Rules Committee or the legislative committee with jurisdiction over it. Others dislike the departure from normal House procedure, or fear "half-baked" legislation -- legislation enacted without the safeguards that come from committee consideration.

While, as the chart shows, 21 bills have been pried loose from committee since the 68th Congress by the discharge method, and 17 of those ultimately passed the House, only one was eventually enacted into law: the Wages and Hours Act of June 25, 1938. Others were defeated in the Senate or vetoed.

In recent Congresses there were two successful discharge petitions. In 1954, a postal pay-raise bill (HR 9245) came to the floor when the House Aug. 9 voted 246-29 to discharge a rule (H Res 590) for the bill from the Rules Committee. It then passed the bill. However, there was no Senate action. (1954 Almanac p. 387)

In 1957, another postal pay-raise bill was brought to the floor by successful use of the discharge petition, but after House and Senate passage was vetoed by President Eisenhower. (1957 Almanac p. 632)

Congress	Number of Petitions Filed	Number of Bills Discharged	Number of Discharged Bills That Passed House
61 (1909-10)	223	figures not available	
62-67 (1911-23)	241		
68 (1923-25)	4	1	0
69 (1925-27)	4	0	0
70 (1927-29)	2	0	0
71 (1929-31)	5	0	0
72 (1931-33)	12	1	1
73 (1933-34)	31	1	1
74 (1935-36)	33	2	0
75 (1937-38)	43	3	2
76 (1939-40)	37	2	2
77 (1941-42)	15	1	1
78 (1943-44)	21	3	3
79 (1945-46)	35	1	1
80 (1947-48)	20	1	1
81 (1949-50)	34	3	3
82 (1951-52)	14	0	0
83 (1953-54)	10	1	1
84 (1955-56)	6	0	0
85 (1957-58)	7	1	1
86 (1959)	3	0	0
	800	21	17



## Committee Roundup

### POWELL CHAIRMANSHIP

The Jan. 22 surprise announcement of House Education and Labor Committee Chairman Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) that he would not seek reelection to Congress in 1960 raised the possibility of a fight over his successor as Committee chairman. Under the seniority system the new chairman, if the Democrats control the House, would be Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.), a Member of Congress since 1945. (See p. 140)

Ordinarily, the majority party's Member with the longest service on a House or Senate committee becomes its chairman, but there is no set rule on this in either chamber. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) Jan. 23 said Powell would "in all probability" get the Committee chairmanship.

Powell, a Negro whose strong pro-civil rights and education stands have been diametrically opposed to Barden's, might also be opposed by non-Southern Congressmen on the grounds that he supported the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket in 1956 (but ran for Congress as a Democrat) and is under indictment on income tax evasion charges. (1956 Almanac p. 41, Weekly Report p. 59)

After the Barden announcement, Powell said that if he became chairman he would not be "anti-anybody or anything in Committee. If something like segregation came up, I would accept the (view of the) Committee majority, and if need be, fight it down on the floor of the House."

Despite the fact that the full Committee has five subcommittees and Powell was third-ranking in seniority in 1957 and second in 1959, he has never been appointed a subcommittee chairman. He is, however, chairman of the Mines and Mining Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

The Powell controversy also renewed speculation on the possibility of dividing the Education and Labor Committee into two full committees -- one for education and one for labor. This could be accomplished by a House resolution. The possibility of splitting the Education and Labor Committee was raised at the beginning of the 86th Congress. (1959 Weekly Report p. 12)

### DURFEE NOMINATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, special subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On the Jan. 11 nomination of James R. Durfee of Wisconsin, chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, to the U.S. Court of Claims. Subcommittee members were Sens. James O. Eastland (D Miss.), Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) and Alexander Wiley (R Wis.).

Jan. 25 -- Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.), objecting to the nomination, said Durfee had "flagrantly violated" the CAB code of ethics by attending an airlines-sponsored golfing party in 1956 and accepting free air trips to Mexico City and Rome in 1957. He said Durfee lacked the training and experience required for the judgeship.

Gen. Joseph P. Adams, airlines attorney and former CAB member, said the 1957 trips were inaugural service

flights, which U.S. officials were expected to make for protocol reasons.

Elwood R. Quesada, Federal Aviation Administrator, said Durfee was "detached and judicial."

Jan. 26 -- Durfee said participation in inaugural flights had been approved by the CAB since 1940 and he had taken part in both the party and the flights in a "promotion" capacity.

### EMERGENCY HOUSING BILL

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On HR 9371, the "Emergency Home Ownership" bill to halt the decline in housing construction and provide more Government aid for low- and middle-income home buyers. HR 9371 would give the Federal National Mortgage Assn. an additional \$1 billion authority with which to buy home mortgages, thereby freeing money for more home loans, and would reduce from 1/2 to 1/4 of 1 percent the premium the Federal Housing Administration charges for insuring home loans. (Weekly Report p. 70, 134)

Chairman Albert Rains (D Ala.), who introduced the bill Jan. 6, opening the hearings Jan. 25 said: "Expert opinion tells us we can expect a substantial decline in housing this spring." Rains said the additional \$1 billion for FNMA "would be a powerful stimulus to overcome the shortage of funds for FHA and GI loans."

Jan. 25 -- Norman P. Mason, Housing and Home Finance Agency administrator, said HR 9371 was unnecessary, would necessitate additional Government borrowing and lead to more "housing cost increases." Mason said that after similar legislation was enacted in 1958, construction costs, and thus the cost of the house to the home buyer, rose sharply. (Mason Jan. 26 told the Northeastern Retail Lumbermen's Assn. if HR 9371 were enacted he would advise a Presidential veto.)

Jan. 26 -- Martin L. Bartling Jr., president of the National Assn. of Home Builders, said the NAHB supported certain provisions of HR 9371 designed to help FNMA to stabilize the mortgage market.

Jan. 27 -- Leon H. Keyserling of the National Housing Conference criticized the Administration's economic policies and called the bill a "move in the right direction."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Jan. 24 -- The Housing and Home Finance Agency announced that builders who violated state and local anti-discrimination laws might be barred from the urban renewal program.

Jan. 26 -- Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) introduced two bills designed to help the college housing program. S 2911 would provide the Federal college housing loan program with an additional \$250 million; S 2912 would raise from 10 percent to 12½ percent of the total funds available the maximum amount of college housing loans permitted in any one state. Javits said the bills were the "absolute minimum" necessary if the program was not to be terminated because of a lack of funds. President Eisenhower in his Jan. 18 Budget Message asked Congress to drop the college housing program. (Weekly Report p. 107)

## DRUG PRICES

**COMMITTEE** -- Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

**RESUMED HEARINGS** -- On administered prices in the drug industry. (1959 Weekly Report p. 1567)

**BACKGROUND** -- The second phase of the Subcommittee's broad inquiry into the drug industry, Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) said, sought to determine whether purchasers of tranquilizer drugs were "adequately protected by the force of competition." He said the sale of tranquilizers had grown into a \$200-million-a-year business since being introduced into the U.S. in the early 1950s.

As the hearings opened, Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) challenged the "absolutely incredible and fantastic" reports of drug markups disclosed during the Subcommittee's probe of arthritis drug prices in December 1959. He said he was startled by newspaper accounts of the earlier hearings which he did not attend. He said testimony from drug manufacturers showed profits of 16-20 percent, a "far cry" from allegations of 2,000 to 7,000 percent margins. Kefauver replied that the findings of the Subcommittee were objective and that it had tried to determine why drugs sold in the U.S. were more expensive than those marketed abroad. "Frankly," he said, "a satisfactory answer was not forthcoming." Highlights of testimony:

Jan. 21 -- Walter A. Munns, president of Smith, Kline and French Laboratories, said his company knew it was sometimes impossible for poorer patients to afford tranquilizers, but he said the prices were reasonable and he defended the company's profit margins.

Kefauver said the prices and profits were "completely out of line" and noted that the company ranked second among the Nation's 500 most profitable manufacturing firms.

Jan. 22 -- Mike Gorman of the National Committee Against Mental Illness proposed a Government crackdown on what he called "profiteering" in tranquilizers.

Jan. 26 -- Henry H. Hoyt and Dr. Frank M. Berger of Carter Products Inc., makers of Miltown, denied Subcommittee allegations of excessive profits on their product and said they made only a little over a penny per tablet.

(Dirksen's office confirmed to Congressional Quarterly a Jan. 26 press report that he would offer a proposal which would require the approval of the full Judiciary Committee before the Kefauver Subcommittee could start any new investigations. The proposal, he said, would be an amendment to a resolution (S Res 238) authorizing an additional \$425,000 for the Subcommittee. S Res 238 was cleared by the Judiciary Committee Jan. 13 and is pending before the Rules Committee.)

## AIR SAFETY

**COMMITTEE** -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Aviation Subcommittee.

**CONTINUED HEARINGS** -- On the causes of increased air traffic fatalities. (Weekly Report p. 96) Testimony:

Jan. 14 -- Dr. Francis W. Reichelderfer of the U.S. Weather Bureau said "the needs of aviation have always exceeded the capacity of the weather service." He noted that the fiscal 1961 budget proposed increased funds for the Weather Bureau to finance a drive to reduce the number of air crashes caused by the weather.

Oscar Bakke, director of the Civil Aeronautics Board's Bureau of Safety, said that Julian A. Frank, one of the 34 passengers killed in the Jan. 6 crash of a National Airlines plane near Bolivia, N.C., had been issued \$887,500 in insurance on his life. Frank's body was found on a beach 21 miles from the site of the plane's impact. Bakke said the body had been "deeply penetrated" by bits of metal, wood and paint. Such injuries, he added, frequently resulted from explosions.

Subcommittee Chairman A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) later said: "The evidence is very strong it was a case of suicide by bombing."

Jan. 15 -- William K. Lawton, director of the National Business Aircraft Assn., protested the Federal Aviation Agency ruling, effective March 15, 1960, requiring pilots to retire at 60. The FAA could "save itself a lot of time and heartaches" by holding advance hearings on proposed safety rule changes, he said.

Jan. 19 -- Clarence N. Sayen, president of the Air Line Pilots Assn., said the FAA was not "achieving its overall safety objective." He said that with one exception "none of the regulations adopted by the FAA would have prevented any of the accidents which occurred in 1959."

Jan. 25 -- Turning to the problem of air traffic control, the Subcommittee heard testimony from FAA Administrator Elwood R. Quesada, who said the Government was conducting intensive research into an aircraft anti-collision system but warned there appeared to be no immediate solution to the problem of in-flight crashes. David D. Thomas, director of FAA's Bureau of Air Traffic Management said the Agency was working on special types of paint and lights to increase a plane's visibility, a cockpit indicator to tell a pilot when another plane was near and a pilot warning device to keep planes off a collision course.

Jan. 26 -- Francis M. McDermott, director of the Air Traffic Control Assn., said Congress could make a "substantial contribution" to air safety by passing legislation to provide special pay and incentives for control personnel. He said traffic controllers are working "at a killing pace" because of increased speed and volume of aircraft. "It cannot help but have an eventual effect on air safety," he said.

**RELATED DEVELOPMENTS** -- Jan. 20 -- Rep. James G. O'Hara (D Mich.) introduced a bill (HR 9777) to require commercial airlines to check all luggage and cargo for bombs before takeoff. Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D Ill.) offered a measure (HR 9778) to require carriers to maintain weather maps at ticket counters so passengers could check pre-flight weather conditions.

## COAL RESEARCH

**COMMITTEE** -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

**ACTION** -- Jan. 27 ordered reported an amended bill (HR 3375) providing for an expanded coal research program to develop new methods of mining, processing, and utilizing coal. Under the measure, the Secretary of Interior would contract for research with coal trade and research associations, educational institutions, and Government, state and local agencies. He also would establish technical advisory committees to evaluate the progress of research and insure against duplication of efforts. The bill would authorize \$2 million for the program in fiscal 1961 and direct the Secretary to report annually to Congress on the program's progress.



Proponents of the legislation said it would provide for more immediate, short-range research projects. Currently, the Bureau of Mines in the Interior Department conducts certain coal research projects, mostly of a long-term nature.

The measure was designed to meet the objections of President Eisenhower, who in 1959 pocket vetoed a bill that would have established an independent agency to carry on coal research. (1959 Almanac p. 228)

## COLOR ADDITIVES

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HELD HEARINGS -- On proposals (HR 7624, S 2197) for color additive amendments to the Pure Food and Drug Act.

BACKGROUND -- In 1958 Congress passed the Food Additives Amendment to the Pure Food and Drug Act to ban the use of any additives found harmful "to the health of man or animal." A clause in the Amendment, authored by Rep. James J. Delaney (D N.Y.), stipulated that no additive could be deemed safe if tests showed it was cancer-producing in man or animal. The Senate Aug. 24, 1959 passed S 2197, providing for use of "suitable" color additives in foods, drugs and cosmetics if they were found not harmful when used in small amounts. The bill eliminated the Delaney clause. The House bill would retain the clause plus provisions for "suitable" color additives. There was some urgency in the hearings since the Food and Drug Administration had set a tentative Feb. 1 deadline for an order banning use of 17 lipstick colors which Government tests showed possessed harmful agents that could produce liver disorders in animals.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 26 -- Secretary Arthur S. Flemming of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare said the Delaney clause should be retained in the bill. He also proposed that: FDA be given more leeway to decide when colors could be used safely in limited amounts if not cancer-suspect; manufacturers assume the burden of proof for color safety; FDA be given power to revoke approvals made prior to the 1958 legislation; the 1958 Amendment be modified to allow use of cancer-inducing substances in animals as long as no residue was left in the food consumed by man.

Jan. 27 -- Rep. Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (D Mo.) urged thorough study of lipstick colors and said those who claimed women didn't swallow lipstick "don't use the stuff themselves."

George D. Riley, AFL-CIO legislative representative, supported HR 7624 as "a minimum protection to captive consumers."

Arthur T. Schramm, representing the certified color industry, said FDA should have discretionary rather than mandatory power to ban colors.

## FARM EXPORTS

A study group of the House Agriculture Committee Jan. 25 filed a report recommending extensive revisions in export policies if the U.S. was to increase agricultural trade with Western Europe. Improved quality and condition of exports, competitive pricing and flexibility in sales terms, and increased Government sales promotion were recommended by the three-man group headed by Rep. Carl Albert (D Okla.). The report was based on the group's visits to Europe in 1959 to determine why U.S.

exports of agricultural commodities to Belgium, Britain, the Netherlands, Italy and West Germany were decreasing, when actual demand for agricultural imports into these hard-currency countries was increasing. The report said U.S. farm exports declined 14 percent, or \$653 million, in 1958 from the 1957 level, and over half the loss was in trade with the five countries. During this same period the report noted, imports of agricultural commodities to these countries from the Soviet bloc "increased substantially."

The report said almost all persons interviewed cited "lack of quality, condition, and dependability of U.S. imports" as their first reason for U.S. failure to compete more effectively on the European market. For example, the report said, too many wheat exporters, "are international traders who are after a quick profit rather than a long-term market for American wheat. Wheat that may have rated at the top of the grade when it left the elevator in Kansas City or Buffalo may be 'slugged' (mixed with inferior grades) when it is loaded into the boat until it barely meets the lowest specifications of the grade it is represented to be."

In recommending more flexible pricing, the report said it was "absurd" that in cases where price was determined by Government subsidy this "subsidy should not be established at a level which will permit American products to compete effectively in the European market...."

## WORLD COURT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

HELD HEARINGS -- Jan. 27 on a resolution (S Res 94) to repeal the United States' reserved right to decide for itself whether domestic jurisdiction was involved in cases before the International Court of Justice. (Weekly Report p. 95)

TESTIMONY -- Secretary of State Christian A. Herter, testifying in favor of the resolution, said its passage would not give the International Court of Justice jurisdiction over domestic matters, as this was precluded by the United Nations Charter, the Statute of the Court, and the portion of the declaration of U.S. acceptance of Court jurisdiction which would be retained in S Res 94. What would be repealed would be the "self-judging reservation," through which the U.S. becomes a judge in its "own cause," Herter said.

Herter said the reservation handicapped the U.S. in bringing other nations before the Court, because any adversary had the reciprocal right to invoke the same reservation. He said it also hindered U.S. advocacy of the rule of law in international disputes. Attorney General William P. Rogers, supporting Herter, said the reservation caused other nations to doubt the "good faith" of the U.S. in accepting the Court's jurisdiction.

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) said International Court judges had shown high impartiality. He cited an American Bar Assn. report favoring the resolution.

Sen. Humphrey said the availability of effective international judicial machinery was important to U.S. citizens in pressing claims which arose from trade disputes.

Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, said the International Court had "no definitive body of law" and included members who had "no belief in moral principles." Other opponents said the resolution would impinge on U.S. sovereignty.

## JOINT COMMITTEE REPORTS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH, PRICES

The Joint Economic Committee Jan. 26 filed a report (S Rept 1043) on its 10-month "Study of Employment, Growth, and Price Levels." To no one's surprise, the Committee split along party lines, Republicans refusing to sign the report drafted by Chairman Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) on grounds that it was "needlessly partisan." Much of their disagreement, however, related to past performance. Respecting policies needed to achieve greater economic stabilization and growth in the future, there was substantial agreement on a number of points.

**DEMOCRATIC VIEWS** -- Nine of the Committee's 10 Democrats signed the 61-page majority report, which followed closely an earlier report prepared by the Committee's staff. (Weekly Report p. 106) Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) took no part in the study. Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas) appended 10 pages of "supplemental views." Principal findings and recommendations of the majority were as follows:

**Economic Growth** -- Blame for the low rate of growth in recent years -- estimated at an average of 2.3 percent per year from 1953 to 1959 -- was traced to the 1953-54 and 1957-58 recessions. These in turn were traced to Administration policies in cutting back defense orders, and keeping the supply of credit too tight, in an effort to curb inflation which, the report said, the Administration assumed was caused primarily by "generally excessive money demand." In fact, however, the Democrats said recent inflation resulted from instability of output, concentrations of market power, and the rising cost of services, none of which could be controlled by general monetary restraint. For the future, "our economy can grow at a rate as high as 4.5 percent per year without changing our economic system in any fundamental way," but this would depend on "whether public and private economic policies are adopted which facilitate growth."

**Fiscal Policy** -- "Federal fiscal actions have been a major cause of economic instability," the majority said. It recommended:

- Larger budget surpluses in periods of prosperity; "to the extent that these surpluses reduce consumption, they increase the total amount of resources available for investment."

- Changes in defense orders "should be treated as signals that offsetting changes in taxes or other expenditures" may be needed to reduce strains on the economy.

- Tax reduction should be the principal weapon in heading off recessions, but "should automatically end when the forces of recovery become strong."

- Other "automatic fiscal stabilizers," particularly the unemployment insurance system, should be strengthened.

- Tax loopholes, which "distort the use of resources," should be eliminated. Listed as the most urgent tax reforms were repeal of the dividends-received credit and exclusion, withholding on interest and dividend payments, limits on expenses accounts, limits on the types of income to which capital gains treatment was given, progressive reduction of the oil and gas depletion allowance, improvement in tax enforcement, and elimination of estate and gift tax preferences. These revisions would yield \$4 billion to \$5 billion more a year.

**Monetary Policy** -- Federal Reserve actions since the 1951 accord with the Treasury have been "excessively restrictive." To do its job properly, the Reserve should:

- Abandon its "bills only" policy by occasionally absorbing longer-term Treasury securities without trying to "peg" their prices.

- Expand the money supply at a higher rate, relying for the purpose on open-market operations rather than reductions in reserve requirements.

- Be given standby legislative authority to regulate consumer credit.

**Debt Management** -- The majority recommended against removal of the 4.25 percent ceiling on Treasury bond interest rates "in the absence of major reform." Among the steps proposed were:

- Efforts to increase competition in the Government bond market, by relying less on the advice of the American Bankers Assn. and by extending the use of auctions from bills to longer-term issues.

- Sale of long-term bonds when interest rates are low; the Treasury's purpose "should be to get the best possible bargain for the people of the United States."

- Issuance of more callable bonds to permit the Treasury to refinance the debt when interest rates drop.

- Issuance of "some savings bonds which are adjusted to changes in the price level."

**Economic Structure** -- The majority recommended these steps to improve the structure of the economy, in the interests of greater competition and stability:

- Reducing the exercise of "market power" by big business and big labor, chiefly through a strengthened antitrust program. But the antitrust laws, the majority said, could not be used to deal with labor unions.

- An annual labor-management conference, which "might have a good effect on prices and wages."

- Standby authority for the President to invoke "a fact-finding procedure in key price, and associated wage, increases which seriously threaten economic stability."

**REPUBLICAN VIEWS** -- An 18-page report signed by the Joint Committee's six GOP members took issue with most of the majority's conclusions respecting the Administration's fiscal and monetary policies since 1953:

**Potential Growth** -- The 4.5 percent figure cited by the majority was "simply slick statistical prestidigitation," since none of the Committee's 100 witnesses had supported the idea that "a target growth rate should be aimed at." In the final analysis, the growth rate would be determined by a host of individual choices.

**Fiscal Policy** -- The Republicans agreed that there was need for a big budget surplus in good times, for stronger automatic stabilizers, and for a thorough overhaul of the "chaotic federal tax system." They also agreed with the Democrats that "too much of the stabilization job has been dumped into the lap of monetary policy." But the Republicans expressed doubt that tax cuts could be made sufficiently automatic to stabilize the economy during recession.

**Monetary Policy** -- The minority argued that the reforms in Federal Reserve operations proposed by the majority should be left up to "the monetary authorities." Credit controls, they said, were "too highly controverted a subject" to be considered lightly.

**Debt Management** -- Refusal of the Democrats to endorse removal of the Treasury interest-rate ceiling, pending major reforms, was labeled "political blackmail." Nevertheless, the GOP members said some of the reform proposals "merit careful study and consideration."



### SENATE APPROVES FEDERAL ELECTIONS BILL

The Senate Jan. 25, by a 59-22 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the House an amended "clean elections" bill (S 2436) setting limitations on political expenditures and contributions, requiring reports on funds expended and received in both primary and general elections for federal offices, and limiting permissible spending in Presidential elections. (For voting see chart p. 176)

As approved by the Senate, the bill required far more thorough reporting of political contributions and expenditures than either the Corrupt Practices Act of 1925, which it would replace, or the bill as reported July 23, 1959 by the Senate Rules and Administration Committee (S Rept 573). Key votes during the eight-day debate that began Jan. 13 were those to include primary elections and the activities of intrastate political committees within the reporting and disclosure provisions of the bill. One effort to restrict the political activities of labor union organizations was defeated and others were withdrawn. (Weekly Report p. 135, 1959 Almanac p. 295)

Rep. Stewart L. Udall (D Ariz.) Jan. 26 introduced the Senate-approved bill in the House, but with the provision for reporting on primary elections deleted (HR 9938). Udall said, "I recognize there is strong opposition in this body to such controls, and I have deleted this controversial section in order to facilitate favorable action on this measure." Rep. Edith Green (D Ore.), a member of the House Administration Committee to which S 2436 was referred, introduced the bill with all Senate amendments included (HR 9924) and said she hoped for hearings on it. The likelihood of House approval of the bill seemed in doubt because of objections to certain provisions raised by Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) and Chairman Omar Burleson (D Texas) of the Administration Committee. (Weekly Report p. 135)

**PROVISIONS --** As sent to the House, S 2436, the Federal Elections Act of 1960:

Raised the spending limit for candidates for Senator and Representative-at-Large from a flat \$25,000 to \$50,000 or an amount equal to 20 cents a vote for all votes cast for the office in the preceding election, plus 10 cents a vote for all such votes in excess of one million (or a similar sum derived from the total number of persons registered to vote). Such a formula would raise the limit in New York state above \$600,000.

Raised the spending limit of candidates for Representative from a flat \$5,000 to \$12,500 or an amount calculated as above.

Set the spending limit for the nominees of any political party for President and Vice President at an amount equal to 20 cents a vote for the highest number of votes cast for President in any one of the three preceding elections, and at 50 percent of this amount for candidates for nomination for President or Vice President. The annual ceiling would thus be set at above \$12 million for a nominated Presidential ticket, and above \$6 million for candidates for nomination.

Raised the spending limit for political committees operating in two or more states from a flat \$3 million per year to an amount equal to 20 cents per vote calculated in the same manner as for a nominated Presidential ticket (above \$12 million).

Reduced the number of financial reports required of committees from four to two in non-election years, and for election years deleted one of the two reports required to be filed immediately prior to elections and instead of required filing of a report no later than 30 days following elections.

Required financial reports not only of national and other interstate political committees, and of candidates for federal office in general elections, but also of candidates for nomination to federal office in primary elections and political committees operating entirely within one state if they spend over \$2,500 in connection with federal elections in any year.

Required persons who spend \$100 or more in any year to influence the election of Congressional candidates in two or more states to report their expenditures.

Placed an over-all limitation of \$10,000 on the amount of political contributions by any individual in any year and repealed the ban on single contributions of over \$5,000.

Provided that all spending reports be filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, with the Secretary of the Senate (except for House elections), and with the clerk of the U.S. District Court or responsible state officials in the district or state of the committee or candidate. Reports would be available for public inspection within 24 hours of their receipt by these officials, must be retained for six years, and any citizen would be allowed to photograph or otherwise copy them.

Set the effective date of the Act as Jan. 1, 1961.

#### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Jan. 19 -- Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) and Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- Include primary election, convention and caucus expenses (in connection with federal elections) in the reporting provisions of the bill. Roll call, 50-39.

Jan. 20 -- Hennings -- Require political committees operating within a single state, as well as those operating in two or more states, to report on campaign expenditures and contributions. Roll call, 53-37.

Hennings -- Require persons who spend \$100 or more in any year to influence the election of Congressional candidates in two or more states to report their expenditures. Voice vote.

Jan. 21 -- Hennings -- Limit any individual's total annual political contributions to \$10,000 and repeal the ban on single contributions of more than \$5,000. Voice.

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Eliminate requirement in the bill that House and Senate candidates list all committees working in their behalf. Voice.

Albert Gore (D Tenn.) -- Set the spending limit for nominees of any political party for President and Vice



President at an amount equal to 20 cents a vote for the highest number of votes cast for President in any one of the three preceding elections, and at 50 percent of this amount for candidates for nomination for President and Vice President. Voice.

Jan. 22 -- Dirksen -- Change the effective date of the act from January 1, 1960 to January 1, 1961, and make it inapplicable to contributions and expenditures made prior to that date. Voice.

Jan. 25 -- Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas) -- Relieve candidates in run-off primaries from filing a final report on their expenditures in the first primary if the report covering the second primary includes all expenses in the first primary. Voice.

#### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Jan. 21 -- Dirksen -- Modify the effect of the Hennings amendment limiting any individual's total annual contributions to \$10,000 by permitting any number of contributions of up to \$10,000 each, and completely removing the limitation when the gift is made to a political committee. Standing vote.

Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) -- Amend the Hennings amendment limiting an individual's total political contributions to \$10,000 annually by likewise prohibiting total contributions of more than \$10,000 by any committee except a duly organized local, state or national committee of a national political party or committees of a state political party. Voice.

Jan. 25 -- Keating -- Amend the Long amendment (below) so as to invalidate the nomination of any candidate in a primary election when a federal court determines that in that primary election persons have been systematically denied the right to vote because of race or color. Standing.

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- Prohibit any person from running in the general election as a candidate for Congress unless he has been duly nominated in a primary election, excepting special elections and minor party candidates (whose party received less than 10 percent of the vote in the previous election). Voice.

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- Authorize individuals to take an income tax deduction of up to \$100 annually for gifts to political candidates or committees, or a tax credit of up to \$10 on one-half of a person's political contributions in any year. Standing.

DEBATE -- Jan. 21 -- Curtis -- In support of his amendment to the Hennings amendment: "Let us be fair about this. If we are going to have a \$10,000 limitation on the total amount that a donor can give, let us treat everyone alike. Let us treat the chamber of commerce and COPE (the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education) alike."

Jan. 22 -- Long -- Supporting his amendment to require primary elections in the three states, including New York, that currently nominate by party conventions: "What makes better sense, if we are to regulate primaries, than to require that there be such elections, and let the will of the people be heard?... How can we have free and honest elections if there are no elections at all?"

Keating -- Expressed astonishment that such "a staunch supporter of states' rights" as Sen. Long would propose an amendment telling each state how candidates for federal office must be nominated.

Jan. 25 -- Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Opposed both the Long amendment and the Keating amendment to it: "No case has been made with respect to federal

### Tainted 1956 Gift Recalled

During debate on S 2436 Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) sought to strengthen the case for full disclosure of campaign contributions by referring to a celebrated 1956 incident in the Senate. In that year Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) dramatically announced, during debate on a natural gas bill, that an out-of-state lawyer interested in passage of the bill had left a \$2,500 cash campaign contribution with a friend of Case in South Dakota. A Senate Select Committee, after investigating the incident, concluded that the would-be giver and his employer were seeking "to influence by political contribution the vote of a Member of the United States Senate." The Committee recommended "a thorough and complete study" of the Lobbying Act of 1946 and a reevaluation of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925. (1956 Almanac p. 469, 802)

intervention in respect to ordering universal primaries.... I do not think it is in the best interest...of the country to have this matter touch off the civil rights debate."

Kefauver -- Advocated adoption of his amendment to authorize income tax credits or deductions for political contributions: "The basic purpose of my amendment is to encourage small contributions to political campaigns and to discourage reliance upon large contributions."

Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- The Kefauver amendment should first be referred to the Senate Finance Committee (of which Byrd is Chairman) for consideration.

A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) -- The Senate should not consider the Kefauver amendment, because "the Constitution gives the House the exclusive right to originate tax legislation."

Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- Supported the Kefauver amendment because it "would be an inducement for little money to come in and take the place of big money."

Thurston B. Morton (R Ky.), chairman of the Republican National Committee -- Opposed income tax credits but said he would support some deduction for political contributions although he believed it should "hurt a little" to make political contributions.

Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) -- Opposed passage of the bill, saying it "would do nothing to curb the procedure by which labor bosses can take the money of union members and use it contrary to the opinions and wishes of many union members, in influencing and controlling elections."

Dirksen -- "From here on out, every candidate ought to be a bookkeeper, a detective, an accountant with a CPA degree, and a flair for politics, all rolled into one" because of the number of reports required under the act.

Hennings -- "It is my conviction that one of the reasons why only 60 percent of the American people entitled to vote in the country do vote is that they feel that politics is a dirty business, and that the big boys in the backroom handle the money bags and control the nominations, and, indeed, the elections."

Clark -- "Through the able, persistent and patient efforts of the chairman of the committee (Hennings)... the bill has been molded into such a form that it will make a measurable contribution toward banishing the evil of big money in federal elections."



## JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The Senate Jan. 26 passed by voice vote and sent to the House an amended bill (S 694) to authorize a five-year \$25 million program of federal aid to state, community and non-profit private agencies to combat juvenile delinquency. The bill would provide \$2.5 million for development and demonstration of improved methods for dealing with delinquency and \$2.5 million for training of personnel.

The personnel provision was added on the floor by adoption of an amendment by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), who co-sponsored the bill with Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.). Clark said the provision had been omitted, when the bill was reported late in the first session, "on advice from our friends in the other body" (the House) who thought it might facilitate enactment before adjournment.

**BACKGROUND** -- The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee Aug. 25, 1959 reported S 694 (S Rept 809) with committee amendments in the form of a substitute bill. The report said juvenile delinquency had been increasing steadily for the past nine years and "can no longer be thought of as being confined within the boundaries of neighborhoods, local communities, or even states." It said the Federal Government "should exercise a much greater degree of leadership through technical assistance services...." The Administration raised no objections to the bill as amended.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.), in minority views, and Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), in supplemental views, both called for inclusion of a provision for personnel training.

Hearings on S 694 and similar bills were held in April, May and June 1959. Late in 1959 and Jan. 22 and 26, 1960, the Senate Judiciary Committee's Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee held hearings on juvenile narcotics problems.

**PROVISIONS** -- As passed by the Senate, S 694:

Authorized an annual \$5 million appropriation, effective in the remainder of fiscal 1960 and in the four succeeding years, to deal with delinquency problems, with \$2.5 million allotted for development-demonstration programs by state and local agencies and \$2.5 million for personnel training.

Authorized the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to make the grants and to require recipients to contribute funds or other services he deemed necessary.

Directed the HEW Secretary to provide technical assistance services to recipients and to conduct studies and investigations to further the program.

Established a 13-member National Advisory Council on Juvenile Delinquency within HEW to advise on program administration.

### AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Jan. 26 -- Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- Add provision for training of personnel, with half of the annual \$5 million authorization allotted for this program. Voice vote.

### AMENDMENT REJECTED

Jan. 26 -- Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Limit the program to \$1 million annually for two years. Voice.

**DEBATE** -- Jan. 26 -- Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) -- Hoped no one believed the Federal Government "will be able to solve this problem merely by pumping money" into study projects.

Clark -- The Government could support the program "more equitably and more fairly" than could local governments.

## HOUSE VACANCIES, POLL TAX

The Senate Jan. 26 began debate on a constitutional amendment to permit state governors to make temporary appointments to the House of Representatives under emergency conditions (S J Res 39). Reported by the Judiciary Committee on July 22, 1959 (S Rept 561), the proposed amendment was designed as a disaster measure to be invoked if atomic attack or other catastrophe should decimate large portions of the population and make the continued operation of government impossible unless deceased officials could be replaced quickly.

Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) Jan. 26 proposed, as an amendment to S J Res 39, a constitutional amendment that would bar the poll tax as a requirement in elections for federal office. The Holland amendment was identical to S J Res 126, which he introduced Aug. 6, 1959 with 60 co-sponsors. (1959 Weekly Report p. 1219)

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) Jan. 28 announced he would offer, after action on Holland's amendment, a substitute for S J Res 39, that would ban the poll tax by direct legislative action of Congress rather than through constitutional amendment. The Javits proposal had 23 other co-sponsors. Only five states now have poll taxes: Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Virginia and Texas.

**BACKGROUND** -- S J Res 39 is similar to other measures providing for filling of House vacancies in event of nuclear attack which were proposed in the 81st and succeeding Congresses. The amendment passed the Senate June 4, 1954 by a 70-1 vote and again May 19, 1955 by a 76-3 vote, but in neither case did the House take action. (1955 Almanac p. 380)

Article I, Section 2, Clause 4 of the Constitution says the executive authorities of the states shall call for elections to fill House vacancies. The 17th Amendment enables state legislatures to empower the governors to fill vacant Senate, but not House, seats by appointment.

S J Res 39 empowers the Governors to fill vacant seats by appointment "on any date that the total number of vacancies in the House of Representatives exceeds half of the authorized membership thereof" (219, at present). In reporting S J Res 39, the Judiciary Committee pointed out that House Members are the only important Federal Government officials who could not be quickly replaced under present law in the event of extensive deaths. Although hoping that the authority granted in S J Res 39 need never be used, the Committee said that in the light "of the tremendous destructive power of thermonuclear weapons, it would be the height of folly to leave a constitutional gap of this nature in a representative government such as ours."

S J Res 126, the poll tax ban amendment, was the subject of hearings Aug. 16 and Aug. 17, 1959 by the Senate Judiciary Constitutional Rights Subcommittee. It was ordered reported to the full Judiciary Committee Sept. 2. Since early action by the Committee was considered doubtful, Holland brought the proposal -- which he had sponsored in every Congress since 1949 -- to the floor as an amendment to S J Res 39.

Senate approval of the poll tax ban was considered probable because of the large number of co-sponsors of both S J Res 126 (67 Senators) and the proposed Javits substitute. The House between 1942 and 1949 passed five statutory bills to abolish the poll tax and each of them was killed in the Senate.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

3. S 2436. Federal Elections Act of 1960, limiting campaign funds and requiring certain reports by candidates and committees. Passed 59-22 (D 38-15; R 21-7), Jan. 25, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 173)

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.		3		Vote No.		3		Vote No.		3	
Yes		59		Yes		38		Yes		21	
No		22		No		15		No		7	

3		3		3		Y Record Vote For (yes). ✓ Paired For. ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.	
<b>ALABAMA</b>		<b>INDIANA</b>		<b>NEBRASKA</b>		<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>	
Hill	N	Hartke	Y	Curtis	✓	Johnston	N
Sparkman	N	Capehart	?	Hruska	Y	Thurmond	N
<b>ALASKA</b>		<b>IOWA</b>		<b>NEVADA</b>		<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>	
Bartlett	Y	Hickenlooper	N	Bible	Y	Case	Y
Gruening	Y	Martin	Y	Cannon	Y	Mundt	Y
<b>ARIZONA</b>		<b>KANSAS</b>		<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>		<b>TENNESSEE</b>	
Hayden	Y	Carlson	Y	Bridges	N	Gore	Y
Goldwater	X	Schoeppel	?	Cotton	N	Kefauver	Y
<b>ARKANSAS</b>		<b>KENTUCKY</b>		<b>NEW JERSEY</b>		<b>TEXAS</b>	
Fulbright	N	Cooper	Y	Williams	Y	Johnson	Y
McClellan	N	Morton	Y	Case	Y	Yarborough	Y
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>		<b>LOUISIANA</b>		<b>NEW MEXICO</b>		<b>UTAH</b>	
Engle	‡	Ellender	X	Anderson	Y	Moss	Y
Kuchel	Y	Long	Y	Chavez	Y	Bennett	N
<b>COLORADO</b>		<b>MAINE</b>		<b>NEW YORK</b>		<b>VERMONT</b>	
Carroll	Y	Muskie	Y	Javits	Y	Aiken	Y
Allott	Y	Smith	Y	Keating	Y	Prouty	Y
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>		<b>MARYLAND</b>		<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>		<b>VIRGINIA</b>	
Dodd	Y	Beall	‡	Ervin	N	Byrd	N
Bush	Y	Butler	N	Jordan	N	Robertson	N
<b>DELAWARE</b>		<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>		<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>		<b>WASHINGTON</b>	
Frear	Y	Kennedy	‡	Brunsdale	Y	Jackson	‡
Williams	Y	Saltonstall	?	Young	N	Magnuson	Y
<b>FLORIDA</b>		<b>MICHIGAN</b>		<b>OHIO</b>		<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>	
Holland	N	Hart	Y	Lausche	Y	Byrd	Y
Smathers	?	McNamara	Y	Young	Y	Randolph	✓
<b>GEORGIA</b>		<b>MINNESOTA</b>		<b>OKLAHOMA</b>		<b>WISCONSIN</b>	
Russell	N	Humphrey	‡	Kerr	?	Proxmire	Y
Talmadge	N	McCarthy	Y	Monroney	Y	Wiley	Y
<b>HAWAII</b>		<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>		<b>OREGON</b>		<b>WYOMING</b>	
Long	Y	Eastland	N	Morse	Y	McGee	Y
Fong	Y	Stennis	N	Neuberger	Y	O'Mahoney	‡
<b>IDAHO</b>		<b>MISSOURI</b>		<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>			
Church	‡	Hennings	Y	Clark	Y		
Dworsbak	✓	Symington	‡	Scott	Y		
<b>ILLINOIS</b>		<b>MONTANA</b>		<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>			
Douglas	Y	Mansfield	Y	Green	Y		
Dirksen	N	Murray	‡	Pastore	Y		

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

## Recent Books on Government and Politics

- Affectionately FDR: A Son's Story of a Lonely Man, by Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.) and Sidney Shallett. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$5.75. Recollections of the late President by his son.
- America the Vincible, by Emmet John Hughes. New York: Doubleday & Co. \$3.95. A criticism of the Eisenhower Administration's foreign policy by a former Eisenhower speechwriter.
- Candidates 1960, edited by Eric Sevareid. New York: Basic Books Inc. \$4.95. An examination of the Presidential candidates, their beliefs and records.
- The Coming Political Breakthrough, by Rep. Chester Bowles (D Conn.). New York: Harper & Brothers. \$3.75. A review of the issues facing the Nation before the 1960 Presidential election and an appraisal of the parties and candidates.
- Congress and the American Tradition, by James Burnham. Chicago: Henry Regnery Co. \$6.50. A discussion of the role of Congress.
- The Congressional Party: A Case Study, by David B. Truman. New York: John Wiley & Sons. \$7.50. An analysis of Congressional behavior and the functions of the national legislature in the American political system.
- Conservatives in Power: A Study in Frustration, by Edwin L. Dale Jr. New York: Doubleday & Co. \$3.95. An analysis of the national economy and the problems of large budgets and large deficits.
- Freedom and Federalism, by Felix Morley. Chicago: Henry Regnery Co. \$5.00. The case against concentration of power in the Federal Government.
- A History of American Labor, by Joseph C. Rayback. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$6.00. The story of labor and the labor movement and their effects on American life.
- The Invisible Presidency, by Lewis W. Koenig. New York: Rinehart & Co. \$6.95. Stories of seven men who stood behind and served Presidents. Included are: Alexander Hamilton (Washington); Martin Van Buren (Jackson); William Loeb Jr. (T. Roosevelt); Col. Edward M. House (Wilson); Thomas G. Corcoran and Harry Hopkins (F.D. Roosevelt); Sherman Adams (Eisenhower).
- John Foster Dulles: 1888-1959, by John Robinson Beal. New York: Harper and Brothers. \$5.00. A biography of the late Secretary of State.
- John Kennedy, A Political Profile, by James McGregor Burns. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$4.75. The life and times of the Democratic Presidential aspirant.
- The Kennedy Family, by Joseph F. Dinneen. New York: Little Brown. \$3.95. An examination of three generations of Massachusetts Kennedys.
- The Labor Reform Law, by the Bureau of National Affairs Inc. Washington, D.C. \$8.50. An analysis of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959.
- Mennen Williams of Michigan: Fighter for Progress, by Frank McNaughton. New York: Oceana Publications. \$3.50. The story of the Democratic Governor of Michigan.
- Nixon and Rockefeller, a Double Portrait, by Stewart Alsop. New York: Doubleday & Co. \$3.95. An analysis and comparison of the two top Republicans.
- The Facts About Nixon: An Unauthorized Biography, by William Costello. New York: The Viking Press. \$3.95. A look at the career and record of the Vice President.
- Peace with Russia? by Averell Harriman. New York: Simon & Schuster. \$3.00. (paper-bound \$1). The former New York Governor discusses the prospects and methods of attaining peace with the Soviet Union.
- The Price Discrimination Law: A Review of Experience, by Corwin D. Edwards. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution. \$10.00. An examination of the effectiveness and problems of the Robinson-Patman Act.
- The Political Economy of National Security, by James R. Schlesinger. New York: Praeger. \$6.00. An examination of the restraints imposed upon American policy by the realities of economic limitations.
- Political Man; The Social Basis of Politics, by Seymour Martin Lipset. New York: Doubleday & Co. \$4.95. A report on what we know about the conditions and operations of democracy in the modern world.
- The Politics of National Party Conventions, by Paul T. David, Ralph M. Goldman, Richard C. Bain. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution. \$10.00. A study of how major political parties find and nominate their candidates.
- Power Without Property: A New Development in American Political Economy, by Adolph A. Berle Jr. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$3.75. A discussion of the management of the modern American business.
- The Question of National Defense, by Oskar Morganstern. New York: Random House. \$3.95. A look at American chances for survival in nuclear war and what is being done to improve them.
- The Rockefeller Record: A Political Self Portrait, edited by James Poling. New York: Thomas Crowell Co. \$3.50. A brief biography and quotations from the Governor's statements on state and national policy and on political philosophy.
- Stuart Symington; Portrait of a Man With a Mission, by Paul I. Wellman. New York: Doubleday & Co. \$3.95. A review of the career of the Senator from Missouri.
- The Truman-MacArthur Controversy and the Korean War, by John W. Spanier. Boston: Harvard University Press. \$6.50. An examination of the events leading up to the dismissal of Gen. MacArthur during the Korean conflict.
- The Uncertain Trumpet, by Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$4.00. The case against "massive retaliation" by a former Army Chief of Staff.
- Up From Liberalism, by William F. Buckley Jr. New York: McDowell, Obolensky Inc. \$3.50. A treatise on modern conservatism by the editor of the *National Review*.



## Around The Capitol

### CIVIL RIGHTS

While Attorney General William P. Rogers Jan. 26 was outlining a new Administration plan to guarantee Negro voting rights, the number of signatures on the House civil rights bill discharge petition increased to within 30 of the 219 required to move the bill out of the Rules Committee to the floor. Details of these and other civil rights developments (Weekly Report p. 132):

#### VOTING REFEREES

• Rogers Jan. 26 told a press conference that the Administration bill, which would supplement the Civil Rights Act of 1957 (PL 85-315), was "in line with the spirit" of the Civil Rights Commission's 1959 proposal that the President appoint "temporary" Federal voting registrars to replace local registrars who failed to carry out their duty. The bill (HR 10035) was introduced Jan. 28.

According to Rogers, the Administration plan would provide stronger and wider enforcement of voting rights in both Federal and local elections than the registrar proposal. (The Commission proposal covered Federal elections only.)

The Administration plan would retain the 1957 Act's provisions that, after receiving complaints of voting discrimination, the Justice Department would file civil suits against discriminatory officials and sue to restore the plaintiffs to the voting rolls. Under the further proceedings provided for in the Administration proposal a court finding a "pattern or practice" of discrimination would appoint "voting referees" to receive complaints of deprivation of the right to vote. They would hear the complaints of others in the same particular locality as well as of those who brought the original complaints. The referees would prepare a list of those complainants qualified to vote which, when approved by the court, would become part of a court order. After that, anyone who interfered with the voting of someone deemed qualified would be subject to a contempt of court charge, without a jury trial.

The referees would then see to it that the qualified voters were allowed to both register and vote and that the ballots were counted.

The referees would have the power to subpoena witnesses and documents and administer oaths. The proposal also provided explicitly that if registrars and other state officials responsible for voting resigned, suits could be brought against the states, and suits already pending might be continued against the state. These provisions were designed to preclude legal snags that have arisen under the 1957 Act.

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) Jan. 27 said he would ask that the Administration referees proposal be referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee and would move to discharge the Rules and Administration Committee from further consideration of the registrars proposals. Sen. John Stennis (D Miss.) said he did not object to Rules and Administration consideration of the bills, but they should also be studied by the Judiciary Committee. A 1959

civil rights bill (S 2391) was approved by the Judiciary Constitutional Rights Subcommittee July 15, 1959 but the full Committee has not taken action on it.

#### DISCHARGE PETITION

• The discharge petition aimed at forcing a Judiciary Committee-approved civil rights bill (HR 8601) out of the Rules Committee to the floor had a minimum of 186 of the required 219 signatures as of Jan. 27, according to reports furnished Congressional Quarterly. Five additional Members reportedly also had signed, but their names were not known. (For a list of 186 Members known to have signed and an explanation and history of the discharge procedure, see p. 165-66)

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler Jan. 26 sent letters to all House Democrats asking them to help get the Rules Committee to grant HR 8601 a rule; failing that, Butler asked that they sign the discharge petition.

Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D Va.) Jan. 28 announced the Committee would meet Feb. 1 to consider granting the bill a rule (the bill had been awaiting one since Aug. 20, 1959).

• President Eisenhower Jan. 26 nominated Harold R. Tyler Jr. of New York as an Assistant Attorney General to head the Justice Department's civil rights division. Tyler, whose nomination was subject to Senate confirmation, was named to replace W. Wilson White in that post. White, nominated Jan. 13, 1958, was not confirmed, because of Southern opposition, until Aug. 18, 1958. (1958 Almanac p. 618) He resigned Oct. 3, 1959.

• The Supreme Court Jan. 25 agreed to hear an appeal (Shelton v. McKinley) challenging the constitutionality of an Arkansas law requiring public school teachers to disclose all organizations to which they belonged in the previous five years. The appeal said the aim of the law was to discourage teachers from joining Negro rights organizations like the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

### KENNEDY HEALTH BILL

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) Jan. 26 introduced a bill (S 2915), cosponsored by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D Mich.), to provide social security hospital insurance and other health benefits for retired persons. The plan would be financed by increasing current social security taxes.

According to Kennedy aides, S 2915 differed from a similar bill (HR 4700) introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.) in these respects: S 2915 omitted surgical services and payment to doctors; extended hospitalization coverage from 60 to 90 days; covered disabled beneficiaries 50 or older; and added home nursing, diagnostic outpatient services and special home care credits as inducements to relieve the burden on hospitals. Kennedy's office said S 2915 would cost less than the Forand bill. (Weekly Report p. 22)



## FEDERAL EDUCATION AID

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) and 22 other Senators Jan. 25 submitted amendments to a federal aid-to-education bill (S 8), which was expected to receive Senate floor consideration the first week of February. (Weekly Report p. 18)

Clark said the amendments would: (1) increase the S 8 authorization from \$500 million a year to \$25 per school-age-child, which would amount to \$1.1 billion in fiscal 1961 and rise slightly as the school population increased; (2) authorize the aid for an indefinite period rather than for two years only; (3) authorize the states to decide whether to use the funds for teachers' salaries and/or school construction.

The amendment was supported by the National Education Assn., which had previously backed the Murray-Metcalf bill (S 2, HR 22).

Co-sponsors of the amendment were Democratic Sens. Murray and Mansfield (Mont.), Byrd and Randolph (W. Va.), Chavez (N.M.), Church (Idaho), Gruening (Alaska), Hennings (Mo.), Humphrey (Minn.), Jackson and Magnuson (Wash.), Kefauver (Tenn.), Kerr and Monroney (Okla.), Long (Hawaii), McGee (Wyo.), Morse and Neuberger (Ore.), Moss (Utah), Muskie (Maine), and Williams (N.J.) and one Republican, Martin (Iowa).

In a related development, Republican Sens. Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) and John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), in a Jan. 20 appointment with the President, sought Mr. Eisenhower's backing for their education bill (S 2637). Javits said afterwards the President had reservations, particularly about their grant provisions, and asked them to have further meetings with White House aides.

## PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate for confirmation:

Clifford O'Sullivan of Michigan, a Republican, as U.S. circuit judge for the sixth circuit; Jan. 14.

Frank E. Barr of Kansas, a Republican, as an Assistant Postmaster General; Jan. 14.

George Harold King Jr. of Mississippi, a Republican, as a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (reappointment) Jan. 18.

Joseph V. Charyk of California, a Republican, as Under Secretary of the Air Force; Jan. 18.

Brooks Hays of Arkansas, a Democrat, as a member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority (reappointment); Jan. 26.

Harold R. Tyler Jr. of New York, a Republican, as Assistant Attorney General; Jan. 26.

## SENATE CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Raymond A. Hare of West Virginia, a career diplomat, as a Deputy Under Secretary of State; Jan. 20.

Edson O. Sessions of Illinois, a Republican, as Ambassador to Finland; Jan. 20.

Robert Bernard Anderson of New York, a Republican, as a governor of the Inter-American Development Bank; Jan. 20.

Douglas Dillon of New Jersey, a Republican, as an alternate governor of the Inter-American Development Bank; Jan. 20.

Philip McCallum of Michigan, a Republican, as Administrator of the Small Business Administration; Jan. 26.

Thomas Sovereign Gates Jr. of Pennsylvania, a Republican, as Secretary of Defense; Jan. 26.

James H. Douglas of Illinois, a Republican, as Deputy Secretary of Defense; Jan. 26.

Franklin B. Lincoln Jr. of New Jersey, a Republican, as an Assistant Secretary of Defense; Jan. 26.

Dudley C. Sharp of Texas, a Republican, as Secretary of the Air Force; Jan. 26.

John M. McKibbin of Pennsylvania, a Republican, as Deputy Postmaster General; Jan. 26.

Bert B. Barnes of Iowa, a Republican, as an Assistant Postmaster General; Jan. 26.

George M. Moore of Kentucky, a Republican, as an Assistant Postmaster General; Jan. 26.

Joseph V. Charyk of California, a Republican, as Under Secretary of the Air Force; Jan. 26.

## TELEPHONE TAX

The White House Jan. 25 said President Eisenhower had not changed his position on a request that Congress extend the 10 percent federal tax on local telephone service for one year beyond the scheduled expiration date of June 30, 1960.

The statement came following a conference between the President and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R), at which Rockefeller asked the President to rescind his request, made in his Jan. 18 Budget Message, and permit the states to take over the tax for financing of local education projects. (Weekly Report p. 110)

In 1959, Congress voted (PL 86-75) to repeal the federal telephone tax, effective June 30, 1960. The tax brought the Federal Government \$370.8 million in fiscal 1958. (1959 Almanac p. 200)

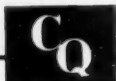
## FEDERAL HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Chairman Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) of the Senate Public Works Committee Jan. 20 predicted Congress would refuse to comply with President Eisenhower's Jan. 18 Budget Message request for a half-cent increase in the federal gasoline tax. Chavez also said there were rumors a special highway study being conducted by Maj. Gen. John S. Bragdon (ret.), the President's special assistant for public works planning, would recommend cutting back urban expressway portions of the National Interstate and Defense Highway System in order to save money. Chavez said, "I would oppose any attempt to cut back the program in any way. Nothing helps the economy of the state or the Nation like highways."

Two other Senators, Albert Gore (D Tenn.) and Republican Whip Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), Jan. 6 said there would be bipartisan opposition to any move to cut back city expressways. Opposition to an expressway cut was also voiced Jan. 13 by Rep. George H. Fallon (D Md.), chairman of the House Public Works Roads Subcommittee. (Weekly Report p. 100; 1959 Almanac p. 285)

## NATURAL GAS BILL

The Federal Power Commission Jan. 25, in its annual report to Congress, recommended legislation to exempt natural gas producers from FPC regulation as public utilities. The report said the FPC favored the basic features of the bill (HR 366) introduced by Rep. Oren Harris (D Ark.) (see p. 151).



## Congressional Quiz

### INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

By Congressional Quarterly

Recent investigations of television quiz show rigging and payola practices have put the limelight on Federal regulatory agencies. What do you know about Federal regulatory and independent agencies? Try for four correct answers.

1. Q--About how many Federal independent agencies are there: (a) 12; (b) 21; (c) 50?

A--(c). Some agencies have wide jurisdiction and numerous functions; others deal with comparatively minor aspects of public life and have a small number of employees.

2. Q--Recent payola and television investigations have brought to public attention the regulatory agency whose job is to assign radio and television channels to private broadcasting firms. Can you name the agency?

A--The Federal Communications Commission, headed by John C. Doerfer.

3. Q--True or false: The President can remove the head of any independent Government agency at will?

A--False. One of the goals of Congress in making certain regulatory agencies independent was to prevent too much exercise of Executive Branch influence. Removal of the head or members of

independent agencies is generally a difficult and complicated process, and in most cases, the President cannot do it at will.

4. Q--The 1929 stock market crash and later disclosures of fraud and stock manipulation lead to the establishment of a special regulatory agency to police the stock market. Can you name it?

A--The Securities and Exchange Commission, set up to enforce the Securities Act of 1933 and Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which placed Federal controls on the issuance and handling of private securities.

5. Q--Congress established a special commission to enforce antitrust laws and prevent price discrimination and illicit business practices. Can you name it?

A--The Federal Trade Commission.

6. Q--The House Committee that recently investigated the television industry was the (a) Appropriations Committee; (b) Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; (c) Banking and Currency Committee?

A--(b). The Committee and its Legislative Oversight Subcommittee are both headed by Rep. Oren Harris (D Ark.).

*Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.*

### Committee Hearings

- Jan. 30 -- DEFENSE PROCUREMENT, Joint Economic, Defense Procurement Subc.
- Feb. 1 -- PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC REPORT, Joint Economic.
- Feb. 1-5 -- TAXATION OF COOPERATIVES, House Ways and Means.
- Feb. 1-29 -- SPACE PROGRESS, House Science and Astronautics.
- Feb. 2 -- MOVIE AND PUBLISHING INDUSTRIES' CODES, House Post Office and Civil Service, Postal Operations Subc.
- Feb. 2 -- TV CHANNEL ALLOCATIONS, Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Communications Subc.
- Feb. 2 -- VETERANS LIFE INSURANCE FUNDS, House Veterans' Affairs.
- Feb. 2-5 -- VIENNA YOUTH FESTIVAL, House Un-American Activities.
- Feb. 2-4, 9 -- SPACE LAG, Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences, Armed Services Preparedness Investigating Subc.
- Feb. 8 -- PAYOLA, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Legislative Oversight Subc.
- Feb. 11 -- ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND FOREIGN POLICY, Senate Foreign Relations.
- Feb. 15-17, 23 -- WATER FREIGHT, Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Merchant Marine Subc.
- Feb. 16 -- VETERANS' EDUCATION BENEFITS, House Veterans' Affairs.
- Feb. 16 -- WIRETAPPING, Senate Judiciary, Constitutional Rights Subc.
- Feb. 16-19, 23-25 -- ATOMIC ENERGY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT, Joint Atomic Energy.
- Feb. 25-26 -- RAILROAD TRACK MOTORCARS, Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Surface Transportation Subc.

### Political Events

- Feb. 1 -- TEXAS FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary.
- Feb. 3 -- OHIO FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential and Congressional primaries.
- Feb. 6 -- WEST VIRGINIA FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential and Congressional primaries.
- Feb. 5-7 -- PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, Swarthmore, Pa.
- Feb. 5-7 -- WESTERN DEMOCRATIC LEADERS' CONFERENCE, Western Skies Hotel, Albuquerque, N.M.

- March 1 -- FLORIDA FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential and Congressional primaries.
- March 1 -- ALABAMA FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary.
- March 4 -- WISCONSIN FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential primary.
- March 6 -- NEW MEXICO FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary.
- March 7 -- MARYLAND FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary.
- March 8 -- MASSACHUSETTS FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential primary.
- March 8 -- NEW HAMPSHIRE PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY.
- March 9 -- CALIFORNIA FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential primary.
- March 10 -- NEW JERSEY FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential and Congressional primaries.
- March 11 -- NEBRASKA FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential and Congressional primaries.
- March 11 -- OREGON FINAL FILING DATE, for Congressional primary and petitions entering a name in Presidential primary.
- March 14 -- MARYLAND FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential primary.
- March 18 -- NORTH CAROLINA FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary.
- March 18-20 -- WASHINGTON DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, Spokane, Wash.
- March 24 -- INDIANA FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential and Congressional primaries.
- March 25-27 -- COLORADO DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, Denver, Colo.
- March 31 -- KENTUCKY FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary.

### Other Events

- Feb. 3-10 -- GOVERNORS' MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK, San Salvador, Treasury Secretary Robert B. Anderson will attend.
- Feb. 8 -- AFL-CIO, annual winter meeting, Americana Hotel, Miami Beach.
- Feb. 17-19 -- NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN, conference on school integration, Washington.
- Feb. 22-25 -- NATIONAL RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, annual meeting, St. Louis, Mo.
- Feb. 23-March 3 -- PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S LATIN AMERICA TOUR.

*Check your Congressional Quarterly Almanacs for additional details and background information on the news of Congress appearing in the Weekly Reports. Published since 1945, the CQ Almanac is fully indexed and cross referenced.*



**Presidential Poll** Congressional Quarterly's unique poll of the Members of Congress on their choices as the "strongest" national candidates in November showed Lyndon Johnson the top Democrat and Richard Nixon the top Republican. Nixon, spreadeagling his field, was named on 95 percent of the ballots. For the Vice Presidential slots, Congressional Democrats chose John Kennedy and Congressional Republicans chose Nelson Rockefeller. Rankings were based on responses from more than half the total Membership of the House and Senate. (Page 137)

## Hoffa Targets

A group of about 40 Republican House Members has been meeting to discuss the formation of a national committee to aid the 56 House Members named by Teamsters President James R. Hoffa as his special targets in the 1960 election. Hoffa picked the 56 because they voted for the Landrum-Griffin version of the 1959 labor reform bill and they were elected in 1958 by margins of less than 5 percent of the vote in their districts. Members of the group said a national committee could provide more of the kind of money and manpower needed to match the power of the Teamsters. (Page 139)

## GOP: its Future

In a series of speeches looking toward the 1960 election and beyond, seven House GOP leaders outlined their views on the problems of the next decade and stated why they thought their party was better qualified than the Democrats to meet the challenge. A similar statement of Republican aims and principles was made by the President in a nationwide closed-circuit speech to 80 simultaneous GOP fund-raising dinners. (Page 141, 142, 157)

## Economic Report

The Joint Economic Committee Jan. 26 filed a report covering its 10-month study of employment, growth and price levels and, as expected, Democrats and Republicans came to sharply different conclusions. Many of the differences, however, were over past performances; on future policy for growth and stability there was substantial agreement on a number of points. (Page 172)

### Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Federal elections bill, page 176.

### Civil Rights

This issue of Congressional Quarterly carries an up-to-date list of House Members who signed the discharge petition on the civil rights bill, accompanied by a detailed description of the discharge procedure; a full account of the new Administration proposals to guarantee Negro voting rights; and the story of the Senate debate on a proposed constitutional amendment to outlaw the poll tax. (Page 165, 166, 175, 178)

## Democratic Contenders

The interval between the end of the 1959 session of Congress and the beginning of the 1960 session was a busy time for potential Democratic Presidential nominees. Three of them -- Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey, John F. Kennedy and Stuart Symington -- made extensive speaking tours; Lyndon Johnson and Adlai E. Stevenson traveled less but also spoke frequently. This issue of Congressional Quarterly summarizes the intersession statements of all five men on major controversial issues. (Page 145)

## Clean Elections Bill

After eight full days of debate the Senate Jan. 25 passed the "clean elections" bill. As it went to the House the bill was far broader than the original version as a result of amendments on primary elections and expenditures of intrastate political committees. Despite the comfortable 59-22 margin of Senate passage, the bill seemed headed for trouble in the House because of objections -- centering on the primary election section -- raised by Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) and Rep. Omar Burleson (D Texas), chairman of the House Administration Committee, which will consider the measure. Under any circumstances, the bill will not affect the 1960 elections, since it would not become effective until January 1961. (Page 173).



